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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy with winds and rain. Temp. 9-11 (46-52). LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 7-12 (45-54). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Tuesday, partly cloudy. Temp. 4-14 (39-57). NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 8-17 (46-63).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Greece	25 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	95 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din.	Israel	I.C30.00	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Italy	300 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	300 Mils	Jordan	310 Fils	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Sh. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	70 P.	Lebanon	P.3.00	Sweden	3.00 S.kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	325 Din.
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	.50 25
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

Waldheim Opens UN Conference On Cambodia Aid

By William N. Oatis

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today opened a UN conference on Cambodian relief with an appeal for aid "to cope with human suffering of an appalling magnitude." Hours before, Cambodia announced that it would allow Western food shipments to be shipped up the Mekong River.

Mr. Waldheim urged "all concerned to cooperate fully . . . in facilitating the distribution of our supplies" — apparently an appeal to Phnom Penh and its Soviet and Vietnamese backers, who have been holding up distribution of supplies because they do not want food to go to areas controlled by deposed Premier Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

Mr. Waldheim said distribution should be "on the basis of arrangements which would assure us and the donors that they arriving in the hands of the suffering civilians for whom they are destined.

"It is both necessary and appropriate to be able to assure that our help is rendered on a truly humanitarian, nonpartisan basis."

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance called on Cambodia's opposing political factions to put aside their differences and allow relief supplies to be distributed.

In a statement broadcast today in Hanoi, Heng Samrin's Phnom Penh government said "the People's Republic of Cambodia is from now on ready to receive whatever quantity of humanitarian aid . . . without political conditions."

The United States and 31 other nations are studying a report issued by UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross asking for $111 million to supply 165,000 tons of food during a six-month period.

The report said that 2.5 million Cambodians in "extreme need" include 700,000 children and sick people. It said 80 to 90 percent of the children were severely undernourished; that malaria, dysentery, and respiratory diseases were epidemic; and that only about 50 doctors were available to care for about 4 million persons.

"An immediate need is seen for large-scale transport," the report said. It did not mention that the Vietnamese-backed Cambodian government turned down a recent U.S. proposal for delivery of relief goods by truck convoys from Thailand.

Phnom Penh rejected the U.S. proposal because some of the food would have gone to areas controlled by the Khmer Rouge, which last winter's Vietnamese invasion drove *into western Cambodia.*

Phnom Penh had been restricting incoming food supplies from non-Communist sources to one daily flight and to ship deliveries at the country's only deepwater port, Kompong Som, which reportedly can unload only four vessels at a time.

The Cambodian statement repeated an earlier report that the Soviet Union, Vietnam and their allies have sent 200,000 tons of relief supplies to Cambodia. It also said Cambodian farmers will be harvesting 1.4 million acres of rice — about 23 percent of the country's prewar average — in the next two months.

Western observers in Bangkok said they believed that the amount of food delivered by Communist nations was less than 200,000 tons and that the crop production figures might be inflated.

$60 Million More

Mr. Waldheim said the current cost of UNICEF and the Red Cross will amount to $250 million annually. An additional $60 million, he said, will be needed during the next eight months to meet emergency needs of refugees who have been crossing into Thailand in recent weeks.



Associated Press

A young woman Cambodian refugee stares off into space as she waits for help at a crowded hospital somewhere in Thailand.

Khmer Rouge Said Routed From Cambodian Bastion

SURANYAPRATHET, Thailand, Nov. 5 (UPI) — Khmer Rouge guerrillas were routed today by Vietnamese forces from one of their last remaining mountain strongholds in western Cambodia and are now streaming south, border observers report.

An estimated 10,000 troops and their families still loyal to deposed Communist Premier Pol Pot headed south toward the jungle-covered foothills of the Cardamon Mountains in southwestern Cambodia.

Meanwhile, rice supplied by the International Red Cross was delivered yesterday to the same border area. It was distributed to unarmed Khmer Rouge, who carted it back into Cambodia, well-placed sources said.

The Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh recently rejected a U.S. proposal for a massive overland relief program on the grounds that aid would fall into Khmer Rouge hands — a charge also made by the Vietnamese.

Officials Hopeful

In Bangkok today, Cambodian officials said 2.5 million of its people will not starve thanks to the current flow of relief supplies and to the opening of the Mekong River to foreign assistance convoys.

The large-scale exodus from Phnom Malai, a steep limestone outcropping about 30 miles south of here, did not appear to be a wholesale evacuation, but could be the prelude to such a move. The Khmer Rouge have been on the mountain's western slope, hemmed in between Vietnamese forces on the east and the Thai border about a mile to the west.

Fighting has been light, and intelligence sources — who had predicted a massive Vietnamese dry-season offensive to wipe out Khmer Rouge remnants — now feel the Vietnamese appear to be satisfied to squeeze off food supplies and rout individual pockets of resistance.

The Cardamoms, where the current movement appears headed, is by far the largest sanctuary in Cambodia for the estimated 30,000 to 35,000 armed Khmer Rouge soldiers who are resisting the Vietnamese in Cambodia.

Sadat, Weizman Meet to Settle Sinai Oil Dispute

CAIRO, Nov. 5 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat reported today that the dispute over how much Israel should pay for Egyptian oil is being resolved and will not delay the return of the Sinai oilfields to Egyptian sovereignty later this month.

Mr. Sadat met for nearly two hours today with the Israeli defense minister, Ezer Weizman, who came to Cairo yesterday to discuss the pending issue.

Before returning home, Mr. Weizman confirmed that the matter was being settled. "I can tell you we have reached an understanding on the oil issue, but I cannot tell you the details because I have to report first to my Cabinet," Mr. Weizman said. He then added: "But I can tell you there is no problem between Egypt and Israel on the oil."

Egypt has agreed to sell Israel 2 million tons of oil a year after the oilfields are returned on Nov. 26.



United Press International

U.S. Embassy hostages are led outside compound in Tehran Sunday after building was taken over by Iranian students. They were photographed by Islamic revolutionary photographer.

Behind 7,000-Man Vanguard

Rabat Launches Attack Against Polisario

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Nov. 5 (UPI) — Morocco has thrown thousands of troops backed by armor and aircraft into an offensive aimed at smashing the Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara, army sources said today.

The offensive, directed by Chief of Staff Col. Ahmed Dlimi, was launched in secrecy Saturday. Its code name is "Operation Ouhoud," for a historic battle fought by Mohammed for the unification of Islam, the sources said.

The offensive is the largest single military operation by Morocco against the Polisario insurgents, who have sought independence for the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colonial territory, since the conflict began in 1975.

Veterans from the Moroccan expeditionary corps that fought on the Arab side against Israel in 1973 form the backbone of a 7,000-man vanguard that is backed by 1,500 tanks and armored cars and by thousands of other troops from garrisons in the embattled area, *informed sources said.*

The aim of the offensive is to destroy Polisario bases and pockets in sparsely populated regions stretching for more than 300 miles along the Algerian and Mauritanian borders.

President Carter announced recently that the United States was selling Morocco arms, but he urged King Hassan II to seek a negotiated settlement of the conflict. The offensive began before the arrival of any of these U.S. weapons.

Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, discussed the conflict with Algerian President Bendjedid Chadli last week in Algiers.

King Hassan, whose country's economic resources are being depleted by the rising cost of the war, last week warned again that his troops might use the "right of hot pursuit" into Algeria.

Government Troops Kill 9 And Wound 42 in La Paz

By Marc Lifsher

LA PAZ, Nov. 5 (UPI) — Government troops opened fire with machine guns in downtown La Paz today, killing at least nine persons and wounding 42 others, Red Cross and hospital reports said.

In Washington, the State Department called the situation in Bolivia "tense and volatile," and said it feared the possibility of major bloodshed.

Three jet trainers armed with machine guns flew over the city for a second consecutive day, but it was unclear whether they fired at striking students and workers. Yesterday, two jets fired machine guns over demonstrators gathered in front of the Bolivian Workers Central union.

Resignation Possible

Sources close to the presidential palace reported that the leader of Thursday's coup, Col. Alberto Natusch Busch, may agree to resign if the man he deposed, President Walter Guevara, agrees not to return to power.

Should Col. Natusch agree to step down, the sources said, the legislature will choose another president who would call elections next May, the third presidential election in three years.

Congressional President Leonidas Sanchez said Col. Natusch announced the reopening of Congress — which he closed last Thursday — but by midafternoon a quorum had not gathered; a group of 20 legislators said it would act for the body.

Police who Saturday night announced they did not support Col. Natusch's coup took no action against demonstrators today and were hailed with shouts of "Viva" when they retired to their stations.

Reports from working-class neighborhoods said today that armored army units met heavy resistance from strikers belonging to the million-member Bolivian Workers Central, the nation's most important labor organization, which has led a five-day general strike against the coup.

Dynamite explosions reverberated sporadically against office buildings, and the wail of Red Cross ambulance sirens indicated heavy casualties.

The fighting also overflowed into the middle-class neighborhood of Miraflores, where strikers attacked the residence of recently elected Mayor Gen. Mario Candia Navarro and sacked a local police precinct.

In downtown La Paz, demonstrators tore up paving stones and built barricades, but were dispersed by troops firing long bursts from machine guns.

Japan Leaders At an Impasse; Vote Set Today

TOKYO, Nov. 5 (UPI) — Efforts to avert a confrontation between Premier Masayoshi Ohira and rival Takeo Fukuda ended today in a deadlock. The two members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party will vie for the premiership in a parliamentary vote tomorrow.

The election session in the lower house, scheduled for today, was postponed pending the compromise negotiations, but Mr. Ohira said after the closed-door talks, "No agreement has been reached yet. It seems a showdown is inevitable."

The power struggle between Premier Ohira, 69, and his predecessor, 75, stemmed from the Oct. 7 lower house election in which the LDP failed to win a simple majority.

Mr. Ohira subsequently increased his strength to 258 in the 511-seat lower house with the support of conservative independents, but Mr. Fukuda spearheaded a drive to unseat him, demanding he quit because of the party's poor showing at the polls.

In a related development, the Foreign Ministry said a U.S.-Japan sub-Cabinet level meeting scheduled here for Thursday and Friday has been put off because of the protracted political confusion. The conference to exchange views on bilateral affairs, including both nations' economic policies, has not been rescheduled.

U.S. Firm on Shah

Iran Breaks Pacts With U.S., Russia

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Nov. 5 — With about 60 Americans being held hostage by students in the U.S. Embassy, the Iranian government today canceled a treaty with the United States and two articles of one with the Soviet Union that theoretically give the superpowers *the right to intervene* militarily in Iran.

In Washington, the State Department refused to hand over the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who is under treatment in a New York hospital for cancer of the lymphatic system. The protesters have demanded that the shah be sent back to Iran.

"We are not going to turn him over," spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said. "We expect the government of Iran to secure the release of the *Americans and to return* the embassy compound to our control."

Earlier, the Pars news agency said the Cabinet today decided to scrap the 1959 treaty with the United States.

Washington officials said the 1959 treaty of friendship, while significant in a symbolic sense, was not regarded as an important pact *and would not by itself affect* relations between the two countries.

The treaty says that: "In case of aggression, the government of the United States . . . will take up such appropriate action, including the use of armed forces, as may be mutually agreed upon and as is envisaged *in the joint resolution to* promote peace and stability in the Middle East."

The Cabinet also canceled two articles of Iran's 1921 treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union that gave Moscow the right to intervene militarily in Iran.

Students and revolutionary guards temporarily took over the British Embassy in Tehran tonight and held half the staff and their families, 28 persons, for five hours before evacuating the building. All of the British were released.

The protesters demanded the surrender of the deposed premier, Shahpur Bakhtiar. But the British government said Mr. Bakhtiar is not in Britain, and Mr. Bakhtiar himself said he has been in France for the past three months.

At the nearby U.S. Embassy, students refused to show 60 embassy *staff members held by them as hostages* since yesterday to newsmen. The students said, "All are well, being treated according to principles of Islam." They vowed to remain at the embassy until the United States extradites the shah.

In refusing to give into the demands of the Tehran protesters, Hodding Carter said that the shah will be permitted to stay in the United States until he finishes the cancer treatment.

"What we are concerned about is the safety of the people in the embassy," he said. "We are not interested in a political show, but only in acting as a responsible manner to carry this out."

Mr. Carter said he believes none of the hostages has been injured. But he said the State Department *has had no direct contact with the* captives since the embassy was seized yesterday.

U.S. officials said the State Department's options are sharply limited by the apparent ineffectuality of the government of Premier Mehdi Barzagan.

Mr. Barzagan is the constitutional ruler of Iran, but the real power rests with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Moslem revolutionary leader. Mr. Bazargan and his foreign minister, Ibrahim Yazdi, have been under attack by the clergy for having met U.S. security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski in Algiers last week, and Islamic leaders in Tehran led thousands of marchers in a condemnation of the United States.

Outside the embassy, several thousand demonstrators gathered today to welcome Ahmad Khomeini, son of the Islamic leader. In veiled criticism of Mr. Bazargan, he said, "If the government does not support this takeover, then it is not part of the nation."

The State Department said it appears that no classified documents

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Economic Effects Could Be Profound

Sharp Drop Seen in Mexican Birth Rate

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (NYT) — American census experts have detected what they believe is a dramatic drop in the birth rate in Mexico during the last four years.

The decline is of such startling magnitude that some experts wonder if a mistake has been made. But, if the new figures are valid, they carry profound implications for *Mexico, where overpopulation and* economic conditions have helped spur a huge flow of illegal immigrants to the United States.

The new data for Mexico, compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau, show that the birth rate there has fallen from 42 births per 1,000 population in 1975 to 33 to 35 births this year. This means that the rate at which the Mexican population is growing each year has slipped from 3.2 percent to 2.4-2.6 percent.

Such a change, a drop of about one-fifth in just four years, is considered stunning, but not impossible, by demographers. It is especially surprising because the Mexican population has more young women of child-bearing age than ever before in its history.

The new estimates add more evidence that fertility is beginning to decline worldwide after decades of dramatic growth. But many population authorities, called together last week in Washington by the Overseas Development Council, fear that the trends will lead to complacency among nations.

The figures for Mexico are still more than double rates in the United States and not near population stability, but they do suggest that Mexico's decision to reverse its pronatalist policies in 1972 and embark on a massive family-planning campaign has begun to pay off.

Until then, Mexico was the fastest growing large country in the world. Its population grew each year by a greater number than the United States and Canada combined, even though it had only about a quarter of the total populations of those countries.

Even if the new lower estimates are accurate, the Mexican population still grew by nearly 12.5 million to 65.8 million between 1975 and 1979. Average family size, according to the figures, is down from about 6 to 5 persons, still well above the two-child average needed to achieve the government's stated goal of 1 percent annual growth by the year 2000. The average American family has 1.8 children.

Still, if the American census estimates are valid, Mexico may already have passed President Jose Lopez Portillo's goal of 2.5 percent annual growth by 1982.

On the surface at least, the figures tend to support the view of some authorities that the wide dissemination of contraceptive devices and family-planning information is enough to bring down fertility. An opposing theory holds that "demographic transition" to lower fertility will come naturally as poorer countries move toward economic development.

Jean van der Tak, a demographer with the Population Reference Bureau, says that the birth control *campaign has been most successful* among the relatively affluent urban populace. In the more remote rural places, it is said, fertility is still quite high and only from 5 to 20 percent of the married women use contraceptives.

The new estimates were prepared by Patricia Rowe of the Census Bureau's International Demographic Statistics division. They are based not on actual birth registration in Mexico, which is not considered reliable, but on two sample surveys made in recent years. One was the Mexican Fertility Survey, taken in 1976 and 1977 as part of the World Fertility Survey, and the other was by 1978 National Prevalence Survey on the Use of Contraceptive Methods taken by the official Mexican National Family Planning Program.

Based on these surveys and other data, the census demographers arrived at birth rates of 37 per 1,000 population for the 1977-78 period and 33 to 35 for 1979.

The big question is whether Mexico can sustain reduced birth rates. Nearly half of its population today is under 15, meaning that an enormous number of young women will soon be entering their child-bearing years.

The challenge facing Mexico and most other lesser-developed countries, according to James Grant, head of the Overseas Development Council and newly designated director-general of Unicef, is to cut population growth while still reducing mortality rates. The tragedy, he says, is that population growth is limited in many places not by reduced fertility but by high mortality.

East Bloc Braces for Hard Times

The writer of the following dispatch has just ended a two-year tour as the Belgrade correspondent of The New York Times.

By David A. Andelman

BUDAPEST (NYT) — Across Eastern Europe, the six Communist allies of the Soviet Union are struggling to cope with declining economies and a continuing disappearance of opportunities for their people to move from countryside to city or from one field of work to another.

Troubled by an inflation rate estimated at 20 percent or more, by rising oil prices and economic inefficiencies, each of these countries — Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania — is finding itself unable to meet many of the most fundamental aspirations of its citizens.

Bela Csikos Nagy, director of *Hungary's National Offices of* Materials and Prices, said that his country had finally "been hit at once with all of the economic traumas the West has experienced gradually since the 1973 OPEC oil price increases."

"It will take us years for our system and our people to adjust," he declared.

Hard Measures Ahead

Poland's deputy minister of finance, Marian Krzak, made a similar point. "We understand the problem," he said. "We know its scope. We have people at the top prepared to take the hard measures to tackle it." But he added: "It's a matter of time."

Along with inflationary pressures and other ills, the Soviet-bloc countries have been troubled by serious shortages of basic foodstuffs and consumer goods, unending waiting lists for small, poorly furnished apartments and paralyzing bureaucracies. Beginning in 1976, when the Soviet Union emphasized to its East European allies that it could no longer supply unlimited quantities of oil and natural gas at "friendship prices," these economic difficulties seemed to accelerate.

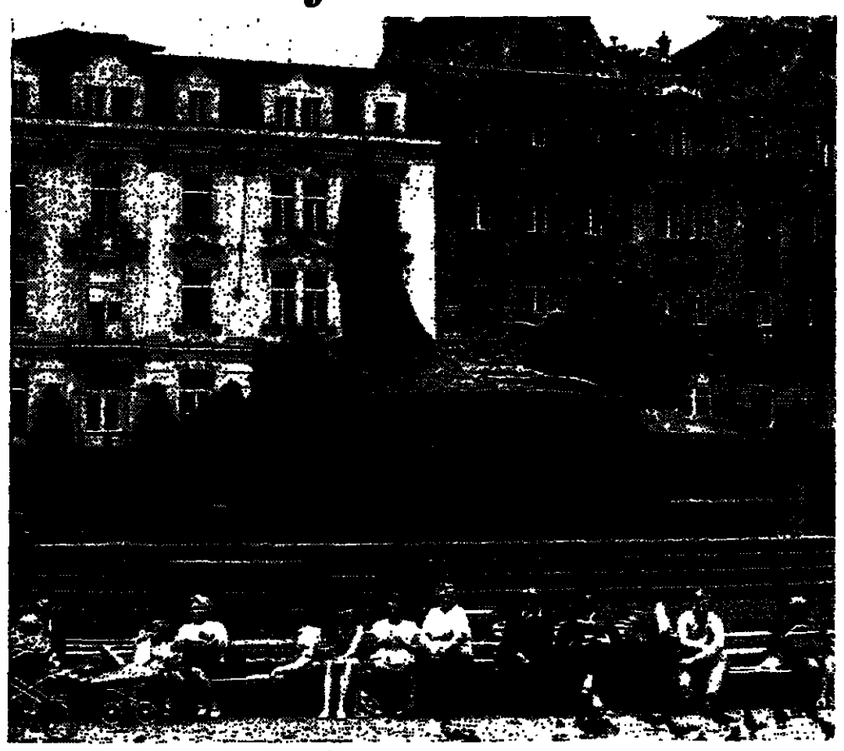
Compounding them has been a slowing of the social mobility that served, in the jargon of the experts, as a "safety valve" in the first two decades after World War II.

"It was so easy," a Hungarian poet recalled recently, for rural people to pick up and move to Budapest in the early years after the war, "to a factory, or even into an office. The whole nation was on the move. The old gentry was gone, forever, and there was an enormous vacuum that was filled."

But now the vacuums across Eastern Europe caused by the war have vanished. Job openings in the cities are filled, and the barriers are going up again between city and country, between bureaucrat and worker, between worker and peasant.

The most notable example of this can be seen in what has happened to Prague, Czechoslovakia's largest city and one of the Continent's leading industrial and commercial centers. For about two years, the capital has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Czechoslovaks sit in front of the Jan Hus Statue at Prague's Old Town Square.

Military Spending, NATO Missiles

Defense Issues Split Danes as Time of Decision Nears

By Leonard Downie Jr.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 5 (WP) — The new minority Social Democratic government of Prime Minister Anker Joergensen faces two rapidly approaching decisions on military defense that are straining the unity of his party.

As a member of the NATO alliance, Denmark must decide if it supports stationing new medium-range missiles in Western Europe that could strike into the Soviet Union. Mr. Joergensen must also examine his two-year-old promise to President Carter to increase Denmark's defense budget by the 3 percent agreed for all NATO members.

Some Danish politicians have been impressed by the arguments of a trio of Americans who are experts on arms control. The three have urged Denmark to seek a delay in the NATO decision to deploy the new missiles, while a new offer by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to cut Soviet arms in Europe is explored fully.

Danish diplomats already have agreed in principle with other NATO countries to give approval next month to deployment of the new nuclear missiles in Europe, and then use the four-year lead time before the missiles are ready for installation to explore with the Soviet Union the possibility of mutual missile reductions in Europe.

Now Uncertain

Now none of this is so certain. The decisions on missile deployment and the defense budget have been placed in doubt by a combination of factors that illustrate the squeeze East-West nuclear politics can put on a small, strategically located NATO country that seeks both to deter attack from the nearby Soviet giant and to explore any genuine possibility for world disarmament.

Mr. Brezhnev's symbolic unilateral troop and tank reduction in East Germany and his offer to cut back on Soviet missiles if NATO decides next month not to deploy the new U.S. Pershing and ground-launched Cruise missiles is being viewed here as just such a possibility, however remote.

The three Americans, former U.S. government disarmament experts who spent three days here last month, are Herbert Scoville, a former assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Arthur Cox, a former European arms expert with the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, and Richard Barnett, a director of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington.

Sponsored by the Danish newspaper Information and by the United Nations Association, the Americans met influential Danes to argue that introducing the new NATO missiles into Europe would, in Mr. Scoville's words, "signal a new level in the arms race . . . and put Europe in the front line of the U.S.-Soviet strategic battle."

Embassy Unhappy

The U.S. embassy in Copenhagen, Mr. Scoville said, was "not very happy" with the visit of his unofficial delegation, "because it went against U.S. policy." In Washington, a government source said that the United States still expects the Danes to support a decision next month on production, if not deployment.

For almost 20 years, the Russians have had about 600 SS-4 and SS-5 intermediate-range missiles aimed at Western European targets. In the last two years, they have introduced a new, more accurate, mobile SS-20 missile that carries three individually targeted warheads. "It's unlikely they are going to scrap any of the 80 to 90 SS-20 missiles they have aimed at Europe," Mr. Scoville said, "but we might be able to get rid of the old SS-4s and SS-5s."

Knowledgeable Danish sources say that the three Americans had a significant impact on the political debate in Denmark. Mr. Scoville "argued his points well and is regarded here as a serious man," a Dane said.

Their arguments against the missile deployment were picked up during the election campaign by leaders of two smaller parties on the left, while the leaders of two smaller parties on the right declared that Denmark should not only approve installation of the missiles, but allow them on Danish soil. The two right-of-center parties, the tax-protest Progress Party and the splinter Center Democrats, both suffered serious losses.

Left Wing

This has given courage to those in the sizable left wing of Mr. Joergensen's Social Democrats who oppose the new NATO missiles and any increase in Denmark's defense budget.

A four-year Danish defense plan is being drawn up, and Mr. Joergensen's opponents in his party are arguing that cuts in government spending on welfare must be matched by cuts in defense spending. Mr. Joergensen has decided to review the Danish position on both the NATO missiles and the level of military spending here.

Well-placed Danish sources still expect the government to support approval of deployment, so long as it is tied to a serious exploration of the Soviet offer of arms reduction.

But they also expect that at the NATO defense ministers' meeting, where the decision is to be made next month, Denmark will watch to see what the Netherlands does. If it refuses to let the missiles be installed on NATO bases on its soil or seeks a delay in the decision, Denmark may also decide to balk, these sources said.



Associated Press

Police are busy outside Dublin's Special Criminal Court yesterday for the opening of the trial of Francis McGirl and Thomas McMahon on charges of killing Lord Mountbatten on Aug. 27.

Trial Starts for 2 Accused Of Mountbatten Slaying

DUBLIN, Nov. 5 (AP) — The prosecution in the Lord Mountbatten murder trial said today that Thomas McMahon and Francis McGirl planted the bomb that blew up Lord Mountbatten's boat, but that someone else apparently set it off.

Mr. McMahon, a 31-year-old upholsterer, and Mr. McGirl, a 24-year-old farmer, pleaded not guilty as the trial opened in Dublin's Special Criminal Court behind a wall of steel barriers and armed policemen.

Both were already in police custody about 100 miles away when the bomb blew apart Lord Mountbatten's fishing boat in Donegal Bay just before noon on Aug. 27, killing the 79-year-old cousin of Queen Elizabeth and three others.

Evidence on Clothes

But traces of sand, gelignite — a form of dynamite — and paint from the boat found on the clothes and footwear of the accused men proved that they were principals in the bombing, the prosecutor, Edward Comyn, told the court.

The Irish Republican Army, which is fighting to force Britain out of its Northern Ireland province, has claimed responsibility for the blast, and Irish police have said they believe that as many as six IRA guerrillas were involved.

"Somebody else would have to be involved, perhaps half a mile away," Mr. Comyn said, adding that the bomb could have been set off by a remote control device similar to that which steers radio-controlled model airplanes.

Killed were Lord Mountbatten, an Allied commander in Southeast Asia during World War II; Nicholas Knatchbull, his 15-year-old grandson; Paul Maxwell, a 15-year-old boat boy, and Nicholas's paternal grandmother, the Dowager Lady Brabourne, 83.

Seriously injured were Lord Mountbatten's daughter, Lady Brabourne; her husband, and Nicholas's twin brother, Timothy.

Asks Policy Change

Panel Urges U.S. to Start Informal Talks With PLO

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (NYT) — A panel of prominent Americans has recommended that the United States modify its policies and conduct "informal contacts" with the Palestine Liberation Organization as a way of influencing Palestinian views.

The panel's report said that the United States "should be prepared to face the Palestine question frankly and courageously," but also that it is not yet the proper time to invite the PLO into "active negotiations."

"The mutual nonrecognition between the PLO and Israel . . . should not rule out informal contacts between the United States and the PLO with the purpose of ascertaining the latter's views and modifying them," the report said.

Controversial Point

It was issued yesterday by a special Middle East working group of the Atlantic Council, a nongovernmental organization that regularly issues reports and recommendations on international issues. The working group's chairman is Lt. Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, commandant of the U.S. Military Academy. The vice chairman is Brent Scowcroft, who was national security adviser to President Gerald Ford.

The panel includes 10 former ambassadors to the countries in the Middle East, and former officials such as Joseph Sisco, who was undersecretary of state for political affairs in the Nixon and Ford administrations. The report was drafted by John Campbell, a former director of studies of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Much of the report focuses on problems of oil and security in the region, but probably its most controversial point deals with Middle East diplomacy. The report said that the Arab-Israeli conflict is "central to the evolution of the entire Middle East and to American and Western interests there."

The United States should devote its best efforts to guiding the current negotiations with Egypt and Israel "toward a real autonomy and self-determination for the Palestinians in the West Bank," the report said.

Currently, as part of an agreement with Israel, the United States refuses to have any contact, informal or formal, with the PLO, and has ruled out any talks until the PLO renounces terrorism and formally accepts Israel's existence by recognizing the validity of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 of 1967 and 338 of 1973. Andrew Young was forced to resign as the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations for holding an unauthorized "contact" with the PLO that he misrepresented to Washington.

The report said that "the question of Arab Palestinians — full autonomy, a homeland, participation in the determination of their future, national self-determination, what ever one calls it — remains at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

'Hard Questions'

"We do not see any solution possible unless the negotiators take up the hard questions of Palestinian self-determination, together with those relating to borders and security arrangements, aiming at an eventual total package that can reconcile Palestinian rights to self-government with Israel's right to security," the panel said.

It said future discussion and negotiation on the Palestine question "will probably subject Israel-American relations to considerable strain." However, "there should be no automatic American support for Israeli positions, for intransigent policies on the part of Israel — as on the part of the Arabs — can run counter to American interests in the region."

As to oil, the report said that it was essential to reduce gradually the Western dependence on Middle East supplies, and in the meantime seek a harmonious relationship between consumers and producers.

On security matters, the report said the United States should strengthen its naval power in the Indian Ocean, but it opposed stationing of U.S. forces on land in the region, except in peacekeeping missions.

"The existence of a stronger U.S. military posture should have the purpose, and the result, of deterring military action by Soviet or by Cuban or other proxy forces under Soviet direction," it said.

Pope Convenes Unusual Assembly

Cardinals Discuss Vatican Financial Ills

From Agency Dispatches

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 5 — The Vatican said today that Pope John Paul II and his cardinals will discuss the state of Vatican finances during the four-day meeting that they were starting tonight. This was the first confirmation of reports that the cardinals would look into the estimated annual deficit of $12 million in the operation of the Curia, the church's government.

Pope John Paul, who celebrated Mass this morning in St. Peter's Basilica in memory of the eight cardinals who have died in the last 12 months, was to open the closed gathering. Vatican spokesman Romeo Panciroli said the opening address would not be made public.

The Rev. Panciroli also said that the secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, would address the gathering on the central administration of the church, and Cardinals Giuseppe Caprio and Egidio Vagnozzi would report on the "financial statement of the Holy See."

A report by French Cardinal Gabriel Garrone on the church and modern culture is believed to be an examination of how the church should react to recent rapid changes in sexual morality in the West.

Concerning finance, Vatican experts are said to be alarmed by projections showing that the already considerable gap between expenses and income will widen sharply. Much of the wealth of the church is in real estate and is thus not available for day-to-day expenses. "You can't sell St. Patrick's," an official said.

The pope is expected to call on the wealthy dioceses of the United States and West Germany to increase their contributions to the church and to stage energetic fund-raising campaigns.

The Curia is understood to have prepared a study on the reasons that have led a growing number of priests to ask to be released from the priesthood. Pope John Paul has not granted any of these requests since he took office. The Curia report, as far as is known, focuses on ways to screen seminarians so as to exclude those likely to waver later on.

The College of Cardinals has not met in a consultative capacity for at least 100 years. There may have been a meeting in Napoleonic times, an official said. In earlier times, when the cardinals were almost exclusively Italians, they were summoned to Rome frequently.

Last year 15 cardinals signed a letter asking that the pope convene the cardinals more frequently. Informed sources say that one of the signers was Cardinal Karol Wojtyla of Cracow, who was later elected pope on Oct. 16 last year. The existence of the letter became public knowledge only recently.

Some cardinals are prevented from attending by illness, and one cannot come because his identity must remain a secret. Named secretly last June, he is believed to be a bishop in Lithuania.

Church sources say that the pope may be seeking support from a body that he knows is overwhelmingly favorable to his conservative views on theology and discipline in the church, and on such issues as divorce, birth control and abortion.

The pope, these sources say, is aware that his recent statements in the United States on these matters provoked criticism. A resounding endorsement by the cardinals could make it clear that the conservative views he expresses are not his alone.

Salvador Prelates Criticize Leftists

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 5 — A pro-government Roman Catholic bishop has denied that he was kidnapped, as claimed earlier by anti-government leftists. He has said that leftists are committing religious persecution by occupying the country's major churches.

"I suspect the news [of a kidnapping] is part of a negative response to my Masses, at which I have denounced the profanations of the occupants of the churches," said Bishop Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio, bishop of Santo Domingo.

Meanwhile, Archbishop Oscar Romero yesterday criticized leftist organizations for refusing to talk with the new ruling junta here. At the same time, he urged the U.S. government to make aid to El Salvador conditional on a purge of the country's security forces.

Rhodesian Units Said to Kill 60 At Zambia Bases

SALISBURY, Nov. 4 (AP) — Zimbabwe-Rhodesia commandos have killed 60 guerrillas in an attack on black nationalist bases in Zambia and have returned home after three days of fighting, the government announced yesterday.

The military command here said the commandos captured five guerrillas of Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union during the raid and that five Zambian civilians were killed. One commando was reported killed. There was no comment from Zambia.

Meanwhile, the Mozambique high command said late Friday that its troops overran a large Zimbabwe-Rhodesian force in the central Mozambiquen province of Sofala, taking 22 prisoners and killing more than 100 invaders.

The command said the invading force comprised regular army personnel, mercenaries of various nationalities and anti-Frelimo dissidents. The Mozambicans said the invaders had established a mountain base 65 miles (about 100 km) from the border and were supplied by planes and helicopters.

Sources said that the fighting was so intense that the fleeing Zimbabwe-Rhodesians were unable to carry off their dead.

Rhodesia Halts Corn Traffic to Zambia

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 5 (WP) — In a move that appears calculated to hasten a settlement at the peace talks in london, the Zimbabwe Rhodesian government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa announced today that it is suspending all rail shipments of corn to neighboring Zambia, where levels of that staple food are perilously low.

The decision, announced in Salisbury by Bishop Muzorewa's office, appears intended to further pressure Zambia into persuading the guerrilla group led by Joshua Nkomo, who operates out of Zambia, to agree to a settlement in London that is acceptable to the Salisbury government.

The bulk of Zambia's grain purchases are from South Africa, where it has more than 200,000 tons awaiting shipment. To reach Zambia by rail, the shipments must pass through Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The peace conference sponsored by the British government is in its ninth week and is struggling to overcome differences between the Muzorewa government and the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance.

Emerging Pattern

Suspension of the corn supply is another element in an emerging pattern of increased economic pressure by the Salisbury government on its neighbors, Zambia and Mozambique, in order to weaken their support for the guerrilla forces operating from their territory.

This latest pressure on landlocked Zambia comes less than three weeks after it was left totally dependent for imports on its rail link through Zimbabwe Rhodesia, when commandos of the Muzorewa government blew up two strategic bridges, including one on the railway that linked Zambia to Tanzania and carried 30 percent of Zambia's imports.

A direct connection between the suspension of the corn shipments and Zambian support for Mr. Nkomo's guerrillas was made clear by today's statement in Salisbury, which referred to certain "conditions" — that it said were spelled out in a message to Zambia on Oct. 23 — attached to future deliveries of the staple food.

Military authorities in Salisbury say that Mr. Nkomo's guerrillas have entered Zimbabwe Rhodesia in increasing numbers since the beginning of the London peace conference on Sept. 10.

Afghan Rebels Said Uprooted

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Nov. 5 (UPI) — Afghan troops have taken over Moslem rebel strongholds in the eastern province of Paktia, the newspaper Jang said today.

It reported the troops secured the strongholds last week after mounting attacks on different sectors of the province's Karam division about 320 kilometers (about200 miles) southeast of the capital of Kabul.

Earlier reports said that Afghanistan's pro-Moscow government was airlifting Soviet officers to lead the troops, and that more than 100 tanks were being used against rebels who are fighting a to preserve their religion against government programs. Paktia has been the staging area for several Moslem attacks near Kabul.

Lynch Predicts War in Ulster if U.K. Army Quits

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (Reuters) — Premier Jack Lynch of Ireland said yesterday that if the British Army withdrew precipitately from Northern Ireland, there could be an increase in violence tantamount to civil war.

Mr. Lynch, who is to arrive in the United States on Wednesday, was quoted by Time magazine as saying: "If the IRA were freed of the British Army, they would certainly step up their activities, and it is well known that the paramilitary unionists are very well armed. It could be tantamount to a civil war."

The premier also denounced the actions of the Provisional IRA as "brutal and horrific gangsterism."

"The present IRA, the Provisional IRA," he said, "bears no relation whatsoever to the IRA that existed in the early 1920s and before our war of independence. We abhor entirely the manner in which they are pursuing their activities — placing bombs in crowded areas, killing indiscriminately, doing acts of violence that make Irish people ashamed.

"These men are not fighting for a united Ireland. They are maintaining the division of Ireland — the fear and bitterness that exist in the North. It is brutal and horrific gangsterism."

Turkish Killings Linked to Politics

ISTANBUL, Nov. 5 (AP) — Four persons were shot to death and six others were wounded yesterday in an incident triggered by a political argument in Yozgat, 200 kilometers (about 120 miles) east of Ankara, the press here reported today. A public prosecutor in Yozgat was quoted as saying the slain included a teacher and two vineyard workers.

Earlier yesterday, police here announced the discovery of a body identified as the chauffeur of a local postal office director. Sener Kamil Ozturk, reportedly a member of a rightist civil servants' association, was kidnapped and murdered by suspected leftist terrorists, police said.

Meanwhile, newspapers here reported that police have found a total of four bodies in Istanbul, Urfa and Izmir. Police speculate that they were victims of political terrorism.

Inflation, Food Shortages Trouble East Bloc States

(Continued from Page 1)

been officially closed to most Czechs who would like to move in from the hinterlands. Only those who arrive with jobs and assurances of a place to live are admitted.

Declaring a city closed for most outsiders has been a Soviet practice for decades, and Prague became the first East European capital to adopt the practice officially. But jobs and apartments are also unavailable in Bucharest, Warsaw and some Polish provincial capitals and are increasingly scarce in Budapest.

Other evidence of the disappearing social mobility was encountered on the plains of central Hungary; shepherds and farmers there said that recruiters from the city factories no longer visited their area.

In remote villages in northeastern Romania, several teen-agers said that they would like to move to Bucharest but could not because they had to take care of their parents. And, they said, with lines for jobs and apartments already long, it would probably be too late when they were finally free to move.

In Poland, many young married couples appear doomed to wait into their middle age for tiny apartments in buildings of rough concrete that stretch in disfigured lines to the horizon. So heavy is the demand for apartments that builders do not bother with decorative touches.

"Painted facades are a luxury we cannot afford," a Polish planner said.

Statistics testify to a freeze in opportunities spreading across Eastern Europe.

Writing in the New Hungarian Quarterly, Rudolf Andorka, head of the Methods Research Section of the Hungarian Central Bureau of Statistics, cited figures showing that while the chance of the son of a business manager or professional to enter the same field as his father was 100 percent, the son of a semi-skilled worker had only a 9-percent chance of moving into the managerial or professional class.

In Hungary and Poland, according to statistics compiled by the research unit of Radio Free Europe, only a third as many people moved from the farm to the city in the first half of this decade as in the preceding 10 years.

In Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland, the size of the industrial labor force was found to have remained unchanged in the same period or even to have dropped slightly, indicating a decline in the number of industrial jobs.

Only in the Balkan peasant societies of Romania and Bulgaria has the shift across class and social lines continued, although even there it has begun to slow.

Citing evidence that "mass mobility is now history" in Eastern Europe, Walter Connor of the U.S. State Department's Foreign Service Institute wrote last year in a book titled "Socialism, Politics and Equality" that it appeared to be gone forever. This suggests, he said, "that a period of instability may be dawning" in the area.

Dissatisfaction over economic conditions has touched off riots in the past. Twice in the last nine years, for example, Polish workers rebelled against price increases in basic foodstuffs.

Two years ago, more than 35,000 Romanian coal miners demonstrated for days in the Jiu Valley, protesting dangerous working conditions and a sudden rise in production quotas. President Nicolae Ceausescu finally stepped in and promised changes, which have not yet appeared.

Each of the Soviet-bloc governments expresses confidence that it is capable of controlling the economic and social forces that have produced their difficulties.

All decided on a sweeping series of consumer-price increases this year to dampen spending in the face of rising prices for imported goods and falling export revenues.

Most economic adjustments, however, have apparently been piecemeal attempts to satisfy the most important or most volatile segments of society while leaving major imbalances untouched.

A prominent example is provided in Poland, where the larger and more vital industrial combines have begun providing workers with meat, fresh vegetables and such consumer goods as scarce new-model cars, all frequently unavailable to the people in Poland.

"It's bribery, but when it's official, it's okay," said a worker at the Ursus Tractor Factory outside Warsaw. He was waiting in a long line at a kiosk near the front gate while a young woman in a white coat sliced sausage for distribution.

In Hungary, Romania, Poland and now even in Czechoslovakia, waiting lists of two years or more for a car have become the rule, and prices have soared to the point where a year's salary for a tiny Fiat is not uncommon, with cash to be paid when the order is placed.

As a result of this and many other shortcomings of the official distribution system, a second, unofficial economy has developed. Accompanying it is a second, unofficial culture, including underground publishing houses, theaters and universities. These are the so-called "gray" enterprises that the authorities tolerate to a large extent.

New Delhi, Dacca In Border Clash

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (Reuters) — Indian and Bangladesh paramilitary forces exchanged fire across their border after a dispute over a piece of land in India's northeastern state of Tripura, the Press Trust of India reported today.

Tripura's chief minister Nripen Chakarbarti said that Bangladesh forces had been firing rifles intermittently for the last two days without any provocation. The Indian border security force retaliated yesterday.

The news agency said that a police official reported that no one was killed on the Indian side. There was no mention of Bangladesh casualties. Police said that the Bangladesh forces fired to scare away Indian farmers occupying 20 acres claimed by Bangladesh.

Iran Breaks 2 Treaties

(Continued from Page 1)

or equipment had fallen into the hands of the demonstrators during the takeover. It said the embassy staff had already been reduced to critical minimum. The embassy has been previously occupied on Feb. 14, in the early days of the revolution.

The Iranian government has refused to accept an exchange of ambassadors with the United States, leaving charge d'affaires Bruce Laingen as the top U.S. diplomat in Tehran.

Mr. Laingen, who has been using Iranian government communications facilities to report to the State Department, was described by U.S. officials as being "a virtual prisoner" in the Foreign Ministry building.

Witnesses said about 50 students moved into the British Embassy late today, hours after the radio broadcast a statement by Ayatollah Khomeini accusing Britain of sheltering Mr. Bakhtiar.

Students sympathetic to the Tehran invaders also seized U.S. consulates in Shiraz and Tabriz, in northwestern Iran, that were closed after the shah's regime was overthrown in February.

Ayatollah Khomeini warned the United States of "another course of action" if the shah was not handed over to Iran for Islamic justice.

Oil Cuts Possible

Iran's oil minister Ali Akbar Moinfar said today he would cut off crude oil supplies to the United States if ordered to do so by Ayatollah Khomeini, the state radio reported.

Ayatollah Khomeini also gave tacit approval to the embassy takeover, calling the compound "a center of spying and plotting." In remarks broadcast today by the state radio, the Islamic leader denounced the United States for giving the shah permission to seek cancer treatment in New York.

The powerful Shiite clergy of Qom today supported the students' action in "seizing this den of CIA spying to reflect the protest of all supporters of Imam Khomeini."

The demonstrators burned an American flag, the second since yesterday's takeover.

The students yesterday chased the embassy staff up to the second floor of the building. At that point the Marines fired tear gas shells to check their advance but were soon overcome.

The hostages were led blindfolded behind the main building. All roads to the west, north and northeast of the embassy were blocked by police and revolutionary guards.

Iranian Protest in Bonn

BONN, Nov. 5 (UPI) — Two Iranian students were bitten by police dogs today during a demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. About 40 demonstrators entered the embassy lobby and requested that the embassy cable Washington to ask that the shah be returned to Iran, police reported.

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Recent Flurry in National Security Council

rzezinski Reshapes Staff in Policy Push

By Richard Burt

ASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (NYT) Zbigniew Brzezinski, President ter's national security adviser, is haping his staff in what White sse aides describe as an effort to engthen his authority over the te Department and the Penta-

*n an effort to increase his influ-*e in the final year of Mr. rter's term, Mr. Brzezinski has en steps to turn a sometimes *fflict-ridden staff into a more* ciplined, high-powered operation re responsive to his policy pref-nces.

The most recent example of an empt by Mr. Brzezinski to engthen his National Security ncil staff came late last month h the appointment of Air Force . Gen. Jasper Welch to a new or post on military policy. Gen. lch, a nuclear weapons specialist, is described in Pentagon circles as a superb administrator in the style of Gen. Alexander Haig.

His appointment and other recent staff changes were said by a close aide to reflect Mr. Brzezinski's disenchantment with the foreign policy specialists he brought to the White House in 1977. The official said Mr. Brzezinski was in the process of creating "a tough-minded inner circle of experienced realists, not people with stars in their eyes." Another White House aide disagreed with that assessment, saying, "the new people on the staff are not more realistic, they are just more conservative."

Staff Maneuvers

The ability of high-level officials to get their way in policy debates is *often determined by the behind-the-*scenes maneuvering of their staffs. The National Security Council staff emerged as an influential force in the early 1970s under Henry Kissinger, when he used a small team of experienced specialists to gain an upper hand in policy struggles during the first Nixon administration.

The influence of Mr. Kissinger and his top aides was strongly resented in the State Department and the Pentagon, and when Presi*dent Carter took office in 1977 he* committed himself to giving these departments a larger role in the policy process. In recognition of that, Mr. Brzezinski hired a young, 30-member staff that some observers said resembled a graduate-school seminar rather than a White House policy unit.

Meanwhile, White House aides believed that council staff infighting on such issues as arms control and human-rights policy undercut Mr. Brzezinski's influence in his rivalry with the State Department and his less publicized struggles with the Pentagon.

*But in recent weeks, Mr. Brzezin-*ski has brought in a number of more experienced officials who are described as sharing a conservative outlook. In addition to Gen. Welch, Mr. Brzezinski has put a Foreign Service officer, Robert Blackwill, in charge of West European matters.

Mr. Blackwill had worked as an aide to Mr. Kissinger and Helmut Sonnenfeldt, the State Department's former counselor. He is said to place greater stress on security *problems in Europe than his prede-*cessor, Robert Hunter, who now has responsibility for watching events in the Middle East.

Mr. Brzezinski has also chosen another Foreign Service officer, Marshall Brement, to take charge of U.S.-Soviet relations. Like Mr. Blackwill, Mr. Brement is known to advocate a firm line in dealing with Moscow.

'Trouble-Shooter'

In addition, at Mr. Brzezinski's urging, the president has asked the Pentagon to promote Col. William Odom to the rank of general. Col. Odom, Mr. Brzezinski's military assistant, is said to favor confronting Moscow on its involvement in Cuba and is described by White House aides as the "trouble-shooter" thinker on the staff.

Other staff members said to form part of Mr. Brzezinski's new circle *include Henry Owen, who has been* given authority for foreign economic affairs (including the plan for sending food to Cambodia) and *William Griffith, a professor at the* Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Prof. Griffith, who has collaborated with Mr. Brzezinski on several books, was called "Zbig's idea man" by a White House aide.

While it is asserted that the staff changes have led to a decline in *internal feuding and confusion, it is* still uncertain whether they will result in increased power for Mr. Brzezinski.

A high-ranking State Department official conceded that on most recent issues Mr. Brzezinski "had been on a winning streak." But he said that had more to do with the conservative climate of opinion here than with staff changes. "I think it's a little late to carry out all these changes. I'm not sure it will make all that much difference."



United Press International

MAYOR ASSAULTED — Mayor Edward Koch of New York has an egg in his eye after a protester (bearded man at left) threw it at him as he was about to address the American Public Health Association at the New York Hilton. Mr. Koch, undaunted, helped subdue the assailant, one of a group of protesters claiming to belong to the Progressive Labor Party.

Since 1973 Energy Crisis

Study Says Gas Use Up 2%, Other Oil Extracts 0.5%

From Agency Dispatches

GENEVA, Nov. 5 — Consumption of gasoline has increased more than consumption of petroleum products as a whole in the industrialized countries since the first energy crisis, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said today.

The average annual increase of gasoline consumption between 1973 and last year was 2 percent, while that of all petroleum products together was only 0.5 percent, GATT said in its annual world trade report.

GATT attributed the disparity in part to motorists' reluctance to leave their cars in the garage. But, said the report, the increase paid by the retail consumer was, relatively, much lower for gasoline than for other products.

Between the beginning of 1973 and early 1978, the price of gasoline at the pump rose by about 50 percent in the United States, by 25-40 percent in four Western European countries and by roughly 100 percent in Britain and Japan, according to the survey.

But the price increase for fuel oil utilized in industry and for residential gas and diesel oil were said to be generally two or three times higher.

The study also termed "noteworthy" a finding that in "real terms," when allowance is made for the rise in living costs generally, retail gasoline prices "either declined or increased only slightly" — by less than 10 percent — in most European countries and in the United States.

Comparing the region's demand structures before and after the crisis, GATT's report said that in the 1963-73 decade demand for petroleum *in industry, domestic heating* and power stations rose fastest, while gasoline consumption expanded at a below-average rate.

The report also stressed that, in the earlier period, gasoline consumption in absolute terms accounted for only about 30 percent of the total increase in consumption of petroleum products, while during 1973-78 it accounted for 70 percent, of it.

Gasoline consumption in North America increased by 38 million tons between 1973 and 1978, while that of other petroleum products rose only by 19 million tons.

In Western Europe, gasoline consumption rose by 11 million tons, while that of other refined petroleum products actually declined by 34 million tons; in Japan, consumption of gasoline and other refined products *each rose about four million* tons in the period.

Expert Says U.S. Faces Sharp Dip In Gas Supplies

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5 (WP) — November gasoline deliveries nationally will be 10.9 percent lower than last year, a petroleum expert warned yesterday, and long gasoline lines will reappear unless motorists sharply increase fuel conservation.

Dan Lundberg, who publishes an oil marketing newsletter, said that recent spot shortages in Washington, D.C., New Jersey and New York could spread to other parts of the country unless immediate conservation steps are taken, the Los Angeles Times reported. He said drivers would have to reduce consumption by 34.9 million barrels of oil a day to keep pace with the November cutbacks.

He contended that "the decision which Los Angeles and other California counties made in dismantling odd-even gasoline allocation programs was a grave mistake . . . Those programs should become law throughout the nation."

Mr. Lundberg said that shortages and lines would have returned by now had it not been for "vast amounts" of stockpiled gasoline's being returned to the marketplace by industrial firms and agricultural interests. But "there's no way of knowing how much gas will be returned to the market in this fashion, and for how long."

Poll Shows Kennedy Popularity Slips Since Apparent Candidacy

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UPI) — A poll by Yankelovich, Skelly & White released yesterday in Time magazine shows that the popularity lead of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., over President Carter has narrowed since Sen. Kennedy's impending candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination has become apparent.

The poll said that Sen. Kennedy led Mr. Carter, 49 percent to 39 percent, compared to a 2-to-1 lead last summer.

Renewed Southern support for Mr. Carter and a growing belief that Mr. Kennedy was too liberal accounted for the shift, the poll said.

Sen. Kennedy's confidence rating in handling economic, energy and foreign affairs was three times higher than Mr. Carter's, the poll indicated. And of those polled, 76 percent felt that the Chappaquiddick incident 10 years ago was not a factor in the public view of Sen. Kennedy.

In the survey of 1,027 voters polled Oct. 23-25, Mr. Carter pulled ahead of Ronald Reagan, the former Republican governor of California, 45 percent to 41 percent. A poll in August showed the that the president was 4 points behind Mr. Reagan.

The poll also showed that the popularity of Gov. Jerry Brown of California compared to that of Mr. Carter was lower than in August, by 24 percent to 64 percent.

Among Republican presidential hopefuls, the poll ranked Mr. Reagan first with 42 percent popularity. John Connally polled 17 percent, Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., 16 percent and George Bush 1 percent.

anel Says Nuclear Mishap eliberately Downplayed

By David Burnham

ASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (NYT) task force report of the Presis Commission on the Accident ree Mile Island has concluded both the company that operate reactor and the federal agenat regulated it decided in the days of the accident "that bad was not something the public t to hear."

e critical report by the Comon Task Force on the Public's to Information also said that ments issued by Metropolitan on Co.and the Nuclear Regula-Commission indicated a "cons decision on their parts to imonly available evidence and to discussing its implications."

e report, which was not made c last Tuesday when the comon submitted its overall study resident Carter, was one of a ber of separate analyses placed e National Archives.

e report by the information force said the decision by Metlitan Edison and the NRC to discussing the implications of cident "prevailed even though le conversant with the reactor aware by Thursday, at the lat-that core damage was exten-The accident began Wednes-March 28.

ince core damage increases the hood and seriousness of radiarelease, and also raises the posty of meltdown, the worst posnuclear accident, *the leisurely* with which news of core damlt its sources points out anothample of utility and NRC's deto minimize and forestall *bad* ," the report said.

No Comment

*seph Fouchard, public infor-*on director of the NRC, denied had been "a deliberate effort ther minimize or maximize the ect. We were just trying to put the best information we had at time." A spokesman for Metroan Edison said the utility ld have no immediate comment he criticism.

he task force report, prepared r the direction of David Rubin, w York journalism professor, the utility and government esmen were able to avoid tellnewsmen that they understood e had been significant damage e core of the Three Mile Island tor by using technical jargon h few reporters could under-d.

he report noted that by nesday afternoon, 12 hours afhe beginning of the accident, a large number of experts within both Metropolitan Edison and the NRC knew the core had been uncovered and badly damaged.

At 10 p.m. that day, however, the task force report quoted an NRC official as saying, "At this point we have found no mechanical damage at all. The reactor is stable. There is no problem with the containment."

"No," the official added, "As I just said, there appears to be no significant core damage." The report said that, by inserting the "weasel word *significant*" the official left the impression there had been no damage to the core even though he earlier had provided contrary information to Pennsylvania Lt. Gov. William Scranton.

uttle Engine amaged in Test

ASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP) — ngine was extensively damaged rday during a test for the U.S. e shuttle program, the National onautics and Space Administra-reported.

he failure occurred during the planned full-duration firing of e clustered engines similar to e that will boost the manned ile into orbit. Full duration is time — 510 seconds — it takes ut the shuttle into orbit.

here was no indication of how an impact the failure would e on the shuttle program, which dy is more than a year behind edule because of technical and ancial problems.

U.S. Blacks Plan Meeting To Gain Parties' Support

By Thomas A. Johnson

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (NYT) — A national political gathering of blacks is being planned for February to pressure Democratic and Republican presidential candidates to support issues of concern to blacks.

Planned by the National Black Leadership Forum and coordinated by Richard Hatcher, mayor of *Gary, Ind., and the staff of the* Congressional Black Caucus, the meeting is expected to attract up to 10,000 participants from politics, *civil rights, religion,* business, education and the professions.

The planners insist that there will *be considerable grass-roots* participation in the meeting, which will be held in an as-yet undesignated black-led city.

The planners believe that a clearly defined platform of black interests — beyond the mere advocacy of one political party or another — is so vital that they will convene the meeting at the risk of exacerbating *serious differences among highly di-*verse black activists.

Several politicians earlier rejected the plan, remembering the black convention in Gary in 1972 in which militants took control of the final sessions and rammed through numerous radical resolutions that more traditional political and civil rights leaders could not live with.

Mr. Hatcher was asked last week by the Black Leadership Forum, an amalgam of 17 major black civil rights, labor and political groups, to help set up the national meeting.

Preliminary plans call for its being held in a city with adequate facilities that also has a black mayor. There has been considerable *support for Birmingham, Ala.,* where former City Councilman Richard Arrington last week was elected mayor; Atlanta, New Orleans and Newark are also under consideration.

But the site will not be settled upon until after mid-November, sources close to the planning have said, since it is thought that a black city judge, Otis Higgs, has a good chance to win the mayor's race in Memphis. These sources said *Memphis would prove ideal,* because it is almost equidistant from the East and West Coasts, is the site of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination and is close to the Deep South's black belt.

After the Gary convention, there were national black political conferences in *1974 and 1976,* but the more moderate political and civil rights activists were no longer a part of the planning.

Ron Daniels, *as chairman* of the National Black Political Assembly, has helped hold together many supporters of the Gary meeting. He recently announced *that the assembly* would convene in New Orleans next August to "critique" the Democratic and Republican presidential conventions. The *Republican convention* will begin July 14 and the Democratic convention will begin Aug. 11.

Sale of Seabed To Oil Firms Upheld in U.S.

BOSTON, Nov. 5 (UPI) — A federal judge here today denied an environmentalists' request to block the sale to major oil companies of 660,000 undersea acres of oil and natural gas exploration leases on the Georges *Bank fishing grounds.*

Judge John McNaught of the 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals refused to issue an injunction sought by Massachusetts and Maine and by the Boston-based Conservation Law Foundation.

The environmentalists had claimed the government acted illegally by failing to acquire adequate environmental impact studies on the prospect of oil spills on the bank, about 85 miles off the Massachusetts coast.

But the judge said the government did not "act arbitrarily, capriciously or illegally" in allowing the sales of 116 ocean-bottom tracts, which are scheduled to be sold to major oil companies at an auction.

A spokesman said CLF would seek an emergency request for a temporary injunction to halt the sale. The plaintiffs say that Georges Bank, which provides 14 percent of the world's total fish catch, is a unique area that should not be exposed to the risk of oil pollution.

U.S.-Malabo Ties

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UPI) — The United States and Equatorial Guinea have resumed normal diplomatic relations after a three-year break, the State Department *has announced.*

Energy Self-Sufficiency a Fading Dream

Rail Costs Kill San Antonio Coal Effort

By William K. Stevens

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (NYT) — Two years ago, when San Antonio began switching from natural gas to coal for generating most of its electricity, the city was widely praised for helping the country decrease its dependence on oil and gas and increase its reliance on domestic coal.

But transport costs — like the costs of oil and gas — have risen sharply and could endanger the self-sufficiency envisioned by city officials.

In fact, the cost of hauling coal by rail from a mine in Wyoming to San Antonio's generators has risen *so steeply that officials of City Pub-*lic Service, the municipally owned electric utility, are considering buying foreign coal. Emissaries from *Japan were here to discuss the mat-*ter three weeks ago, and a delegation from Australia is due next month.

Mayor Lila Cockrell is aware of the coals-to-Newcastle aspect of importing coal into a country that probably has more coal than than *any other in the world.* She is leading a fight to persuade the federal government to reduce what she calls "unconscionable" rates charged by the Burlington Northern railroad for hauling the coal from Wyoming.

"This is not just a San Antonio problem," Mrs. Cockrell said. "The diversification to coal has ground to a halt in Texas and may do so elsewhere. The strange thing about all this is that if the United States starts importing coal, you're simply replacing foreign oil with foreign coal, and this adds again to an imbalance of payments."

Contradictory Goals

The situation is regarded here as a result of two contradictory federal goals. The nation is committed by law to increase coal use as a way to reduce oil and gas dependency. But the nation is also committed by law to prop up its financially sagging railway industry. This clash pits the Energy Department against the Transportation Department and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

*The ICC has allowed the Burling-*ton Northern nearly to double its transportation charges on the coal run from Gillette, Wyo., to San Antonio since the initial rate of $10.93 a ton was established three years ago. Since October, 1977, six increases granted by the commission have brought the hauling rate to $19.04 a ton. Under federal railroad policy, there is every prospect that the rates will continue to rise.

The Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 requires the ICC to grant rate increases to railroads when it can be shown that they need the increases to remain financially healthy.

"It's not as though the commission likes this," said Tom Davis, an ICC spokesman, "but the railroads have got to make some money. Otherwise, you're going to be talking about no railroads."

The Burlington Northern says it must spend more than $2 billion to improve its roadway and buy more *rolling stock and other equipment* for its coal-hauling business. The commission already grants periodic rate increases to all railroads be*cause of the rising cost of diesel* fuel. And it periodically grants general rate increases for upkeep and maintenance in the face of soaring *inflation.*

The Burlington Northern insists that its increases have been equitable. But San Antonio officials say *that the customers of its publicly* owned electric utility — all the town's people — are being forced to subsidize railroad systems elsewhere. *Contending that utilities* should not have to do that, the officials have appealed the ICC's rate *decisions to the U.S. Court of* Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The Energy Department, which is charged with promoting the conversion of utilities to coal from gas and oil, has entered the case on the side of San Antonio. The Transportation Department has sided with the commission and the railroad, although Mrs. Cockrell says she has detected a willingness by the department to re-examine the issue since Neil Goldschmidt became secretary of transportation.

San Antonio began its switch from natural gas to coal for two reasons. First, the long-term gas supply is more limited than the coal supply. Second, at the time the decision was made, coal was far less expensive than gas for new generating plants.

But now, say officials of City Public Service, Burlington Northern's rate increases have made the use of Wyoming coal in its new $250 million coal-fired generating plants as expensive as natural gas. San Antonio officials fear that the cost of coal will soon surpass gas.

Officials are exploring other energy sources besides Wyoming coal. *One possible substitute is Texas lig-*nite. Another is high-sulfur coal from the East. Both of these fuels, however, are regarded as environ*mentally dirty and would require* the installation of expensive scrubbers at the generating plants. Wyoming coal, low in sulfur con*tent, does not need scrubbers.*

Moon Church Sends 38 Disciples To Top Divinity Schools in U.S.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 5 (NYT) — *Thirty-eight members of* the Unification Church of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon are attending leading divinity and graduate *schools in the United States, as the* church attempts to develop its own educators.

The students say they are intent *on gaining degrees from prominent* schools and securing jobs in other schools. Tuition for almost all of them is being paid directly by the church's own seminary in Barrytown, N.Y., which has been denied accreditation by the New York State Board of Regents.

Because of the church's reputation for separating families, engaging in dubious means of fund raising and possibly involving itself in South Korean politics, the New York regents ruled that the Barrytown seminary was not "worthy of recognition." The church has taken the matter to court.

The eight students at Harvard Divinity School here are the largest contingent at a single school. Others are at Yale, Union, Fordham, *Columbia, Graduate* (Berkeley, Calif.), Claremont (Calif.), Chicago, Drew, Vanderbilt, Southern Methodist and Catholic Universities, and *in Toronto and Swansea,* Wales.

"We only admit qualified people," said Dr. George Rupp, president of Harvard Divinity School. *"There is no faith test for admission* here. They get no nurturing here in Unification Church theology. We have no problems with any kind of cabal, any attempt to take over the school."

The eight seem intent on taking their faith to other people, and they frequently invite fellow students to proselytizing functions. But deans, proctors and students seem to agree that the "Moonies" are not a problem at Harvard.

The Rev. Moon founded the church *in 1950 in South Korea. It* maintains that Jesus was the first Messiah but that a second Messiah will be coming soon, and he will *have been born in Korea in 1920* — the year and place of the Rev. Moon's own birth.

William Handley Dies; a Former U.S. Ambassador

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 5 (AP) — William Handley, 60, who served as ambassador to Mali and to Turkey during his 32 years with the U.S. State Department, died yesterday.

While ambassador to Turkey from 1969 to 1973, Mr. Handley helped organize the U.S. program to reduce illegal exports of raw opium. He was ambassador to Mali from 1961 to 1964. He also served in State Department jobs in the Near East, Africa and elsewhere, and was a special assistant secretary *of state immediately before retire-*ment.

He retired from the State Department in 1974 and became a visiting *professor of international relations* at Lewis and Clark College in Portland.

Frederick H. Belden

DENVER, Nov. 5 (UPI) — The Right Rev. Frederick H. Belden, 70, Episcopal bishop of Rhode Island, died here yesterday of an apparent coronary failure. He was in Denver to attend the U.S. Episcopal Church general convention.

James Earl Ray Fails in Attempt To Escape Prison

PETROS, Tenn., Nov. 5 (UPI) — James Earl Ray, convicted assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., today made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from Brushy Mountain State Prison in eastern Tennessee — the same facility he escaped from in June, 1977.

Ray is serving a 99-year term at the maximum-security prison near Knoxville for the King slaying April 4, 1968, in Memphis.

Ray, recaptured 54 hours after his escape on June 10, 1977, was taken today while trying to make his way to a building roof with another prisoner. He was sliding down a pipe when a tower guard spotted *him and fired a shot,* officials said. Ray, who was not hit, was captured shortly thereafter, as was the other prisoner.

Assistant Corrections Commissioner Dorothy Greer said Ray and the other inmate tried to escape by sawing through the back of a cell *into an air vent and making their* way through a series of pipes to the roof of the building.



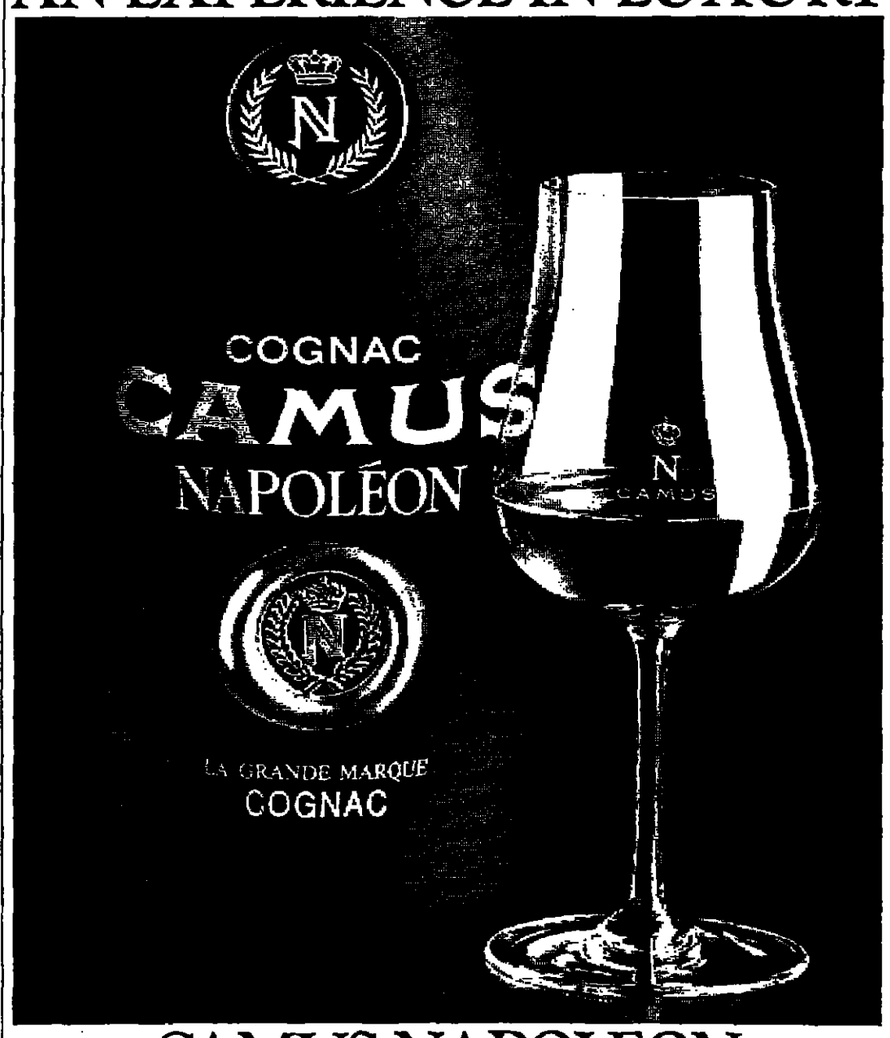
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Threat From Iran

The United States knew when it admitted the shah for cancer treatment that there would be repercussions. The only questions were how soon and in what form. The taking of dozens of U.S. hostages and the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by 450 young Iranians, many of them teen-age girls in chadors, should not have come as a big surprise. Nor should its apparent approval by the various Iranian authorities have been unexpected. The Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and others in his chaotic regime have often trumpeted their thirst for the shah's blood — and his money.

* * *

The U.S. Embassy probably should have been better prepared for the attack on Sunday. But that is academic. The Carter administration must now negotiate at gunpoint to protect the lives of the hostages and the principle that the United States will not have its national policy dictated by threat or blackmail. That is especially difficult with Iran, because it is not even certain to whom one talks.

In a recent interview with the Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci (IHT, Oct. 31), Premier Mehdi Barzargan answered his own question, "Who is in command today in Iran," like this:

"If I were to say I am in command, that would not be true: if I were to say Khomeini were in sole command, that would not be exact; if I were to say a lot of people are in command, that would not be clear."

* * *

Bazargan's analysis no doubt is correct, which complicates the problem for the U.S. negotiators. But it should not influence their basic approach. A historical record for dealing with terrorists — and there should be no doubt that this is a kind of terrorism — has been established over the last 10 years. Success, which means saving lives without compromising principles, results from a combination of tactical flexibility and inventiveness, and the will needed to face down adversaries who are desperate, fanatical or both. The Israelis did it at Entebbe, the Egyptians at Luxor and the West Germans at Mogadishu.

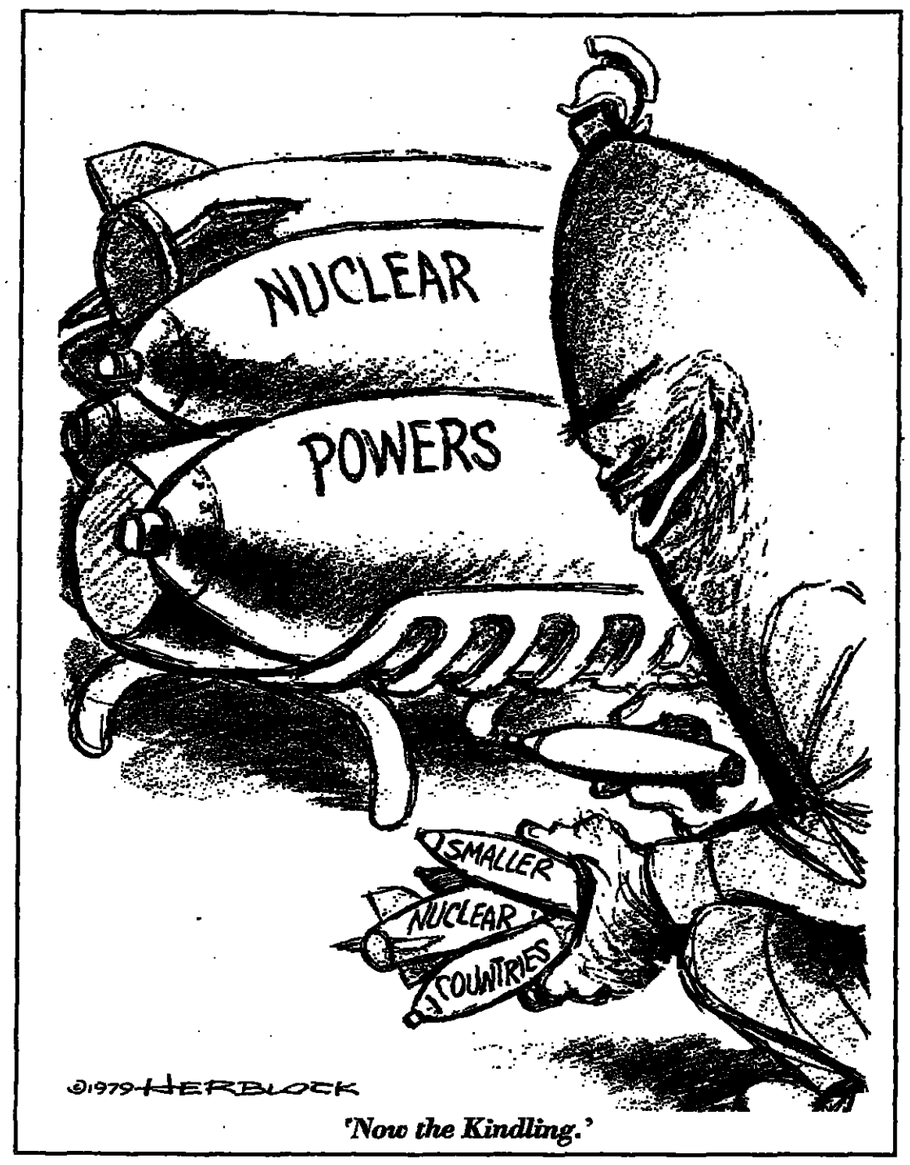
In this instance, of course, if the Ayatollah Khomeini decides to intervene on behalf of the hostages, success would be virtually guaranteed. But there is no reason to believe that the Islamic leader will act out of his infinite compassion for the group of Westerners employed, in his own words, "in a center of spying and plotting." He would almost certainly seek a quid pro quo for his assistance.

If the United States is to preserve its credibility as a world power it cannot be perceived as backing down in the face of an Iranian threat. Once it became evident that U.S. policy could be directed by kidnapping Americans, where would it end? The same is true of the oil threat. Suppose the Ayatollah Khomeini were to say, give us the shah or we'll turn off the tap? It would be unacceptable, of course.

* * *

In the meantime, every channel must be used to explore ways of freeing the hostages. In the early days of the Islamic takeover of Iran, diplomacy succeeded in ending a two-hour siege of the U.S. Embassy by armed revolutionaries. If reason, as defined in the West, can still be understood in Iran eight months later, there is some hope that a violent confrontation can be avoided. The hostages must be saved, ideally through negotiation. But if other means are required, they should be found.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.



'Now the Kindling.'

Delay of SALT-2: Best for the West?

By Robert A. Isaak

BOLOGNA, Italy — For the West, the best solution to the SALT-2 debate would be an indefinite postponement. Given the imbalance between Warsaw Pact and NATO forces, weapons and tanks and the lop-sided difference between U.S. and Soviet rates of increasing military power, a treaty postponement might well stimulate Soviet good behavior a while longer on the global chessboard without freezing the Americans behind the Russians in military potential.

There is also the danger that putting SALT-2 into effect too soon before the United States is committed to a significant real increase in defense spending would end the security debate too quickly and lull the economically pressed American public into acquiescence.

That the Russians want the treaty so badly should serve to raise suspicions in the West. This is especially true in Europe, where the imbalance is so great that the Russians have announced they will unilaterally withdraw 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from East Germany in the next 12 months.

Skeptical

Significantly, even U.S. decision-makers involved in the SALT negotiations from the beginning are skeptical. In his memoirs, Henry Kissinger indicates his disagreement with President Nixon in starting the SALT-1 negotiations when he did because of other aspects of Soviet behavior in the world.

And, of course, Kissinger has since placed conditions on his approval of the SALT-2 package, including a real 5 percent increase in U.S. defense spending. Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, presumably on the side of supporting the treaty, has announced that if NATO fails to go ahead with plans for new intermediate-range missile systems in Europe, it could lead to political intimidation from the Russians "at best, and even war at worst."

Although the point is well taken, it is doubtful that such "war" talk is beneficial either to European security or to continuing critical strategic negotiations with the Russians. As a hard-line tactic aimed to gather more Senate votes for the SALT-2 treaty, such scare talk is apt to backfire, and for good reason.

The present strategic imbalance in Europe is indisputable: NATO has 7,000 tanks compared to the Warsaw Pact's 20,500, 2,400 combat aircraft compared to 4,250, and 27 divisions compared to 48. Even more important, in terms of the blitzkrieg strategy the Russians have used so effectively before on their own ... lies, is the rapidity with which re... forcements can be brought into t... battlefield.

The West could easily rally abo... 22 divisions compared to 150 di... sions for the Warsaw bloc. The c... ventional imbalance of forces mi... well force the West to escalate a... European conflict to the tactical ... clear or even strategic nuclear le... Taking missiles and fighter bom... ers together NATO has 500, whe... as the Russians have 1,400. In ter... of warheads and nuclear devic... NATO possesses 1,200, the Sov... Union has 2,400.

The real strategic problem ... Western Europe is that the ban ... the Western Cruise missile in ... SALT-2 agreement makes any ... fense against the Soviet SS-20 m... siles targeted on Western Europe ... most impossible. When the Cru... missile ban expires in 1982, NAT... expects there will be 254 SS-... launchers in the Soviet Union, ... which about 170 will be aimed ... European targets. These launch... will incorporate 1,500 independe... ly targetable warheads. Without ... buildup of long-range Cruise m... siles and the Pershing-2 (which ... unlikely to be available bef... 1984), Western Europe will ... outclassed strategically for the ... definite future.

Time for Checkers

The response of West Europe... governments to this dilemma is d... appointing, to say the least. W... German Defense Minister H... Apel has announced that the W... Germans will increase real defe... spending by about 1.5 percent ne... year, despite West German ... pledge to boost real defense spen... ing by 3 percent beyond inflation ... the same period.

Authoritatrian governments ... ten have the advantage over mo... diffuse democratic governments ... foreign policymaking. This aspe... of U.S. democracy led the po... Robert Frost to observe: "There i... two games — checkers and give ... way. We have been giving away ... Germany, to Japan, to China, et ... etc., etc. I want checkers for ... change." Perhaps it is time for t... West to play an extended game ... checkers with the Soviet Union.

Robert A. Isaak is associate profe... sor of European studies at the Joh... Hopkins University School of A... vanced International Studies and a... thor of "European Politics" to ... published by St. Martin's Press. H... wrote this article for the Internatio... al Herald Tribune.

Antitrust: New Imperialism

U.S. antitrust law does not travel well. The recent attempts of U.S. courts to reach across international borders to regulate the foreign operations of U.S. companies — and sometimes the foreign operations of foreign companies — demonstrate that. The argument in favor of the practice is that it's necessary to control the activities, both competitive and anti-competitive, of the multinational corporations. But the friction — unsurprising — rises when other governments, in particular in Western Europe and Canada, pursue national policies that openly conflict with U.S. antitrust law. They frequently encourage — and sometimes even require — kinds of industrial cooperation that the United States regards as criminal conspiracy. In a pointed rebuke to the United States, the British government has now drafted legislation to shield companies in Britain from U.S. courts.

* * *

The big and brilliant example is the Westinghouse uranium case — a head-on collision between two different concepts of justice and public interest. Westinghouse had promised cheap fuel to its nuclear customers and, when the price shot up in the early 1970s, the company was badly hurt. It charged that it was the victim of a price-fixing conspiracy based in Canada.

The Canadian government replied that it was no conspiracy — it was Canadian national policy to enforce a minimum price. U.S. protectionism had driven the world price of uranium artificially low, the Canadians said (accurately), and they were acting to protect their own resources and their national interest from U.S. exploitation

But the Justice Department prosecuted the Gulf Oil Corporation, whose Canadian subsidiary was involved, and last year a federal judge fined it $40,000. Now, with far more money at stake, Westinghouse is in federal court in Chicago pursuing a civil suit against all of the companies that operated under the Canadian uranium scheme. The others are Australian, South African and British.

The British response is explicit. The bill now moving rapidly through Parliament not only would block any U.S. attempt to subpoena evidence in Britain; if an U.S. company were to get punitive damages against a British company, this bill would also provide that the British defendant could get compensation from the U.S. company's British assets.

Especially in Europe, it is common for governments to promote industrial policies requiring mergers, division of product lines and markets, and pricing agreements. This is frequently done to create industries capable of competing with bigger and better established U.S. companies. Americans have worked out their rules of competition at home, and are now trying to extend them into international commerce as sort of an afterthought. But to most Europeans and Canadians, competition mainly means international competition, with industry at home organized above all to meet the pressures of that unforgiving environment.

* * *

The Sherman Antitrust Act is not a suitable instrument for the regulation of world trade. Maintaining international competition is the proper business of diplomats and negotiation, not federal judges and litigation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Ireland After the Pope

By Claud Cockburn

ARDMORE, Ireland — Ireland, particularly Roman Catholic Ireland, is busy saving itself by mental exertion from being politically kidnapped, pigeonholed and put on exhibition as the docile good boy at the world's social party — the example to all turbulent advocates of change that the old ways are best.

"Ireland faithful, always faithful" were Pope John Paul II's parting words as he left for the United States. After some selective listening and wishful thinking about the pope's many utterances, conservative-minded Catholics everywhere found some occasion for joy. They were confident that when he said "faithful," he meant faithful to traditional values, faithful service in the struggle against modernizing tendencies in the church.

Apprehension

Father Herbert McCabe, the prominent Catholic preacher and publicist and editor of the magazine Blackfriars, voiced liberal apprehension. He thought the trip to Ireland might be the "booster stage of the trajectory to Chicago": The televised fervor of the Irish was to be exploited to increase the impact of the pope's conservatism on the American church. It is dubious whether that was ever the intention. In any case, the Irish since the visit have demonstrated that the pope's trip certainly was not any kind of soporific opium for the people and that anyone around the world who tried to use Ireland as a happy example of unquestioning acceptance of things as they are is distorting the picture. The visit was no sedative but rather a powerful stimulant to discussion, controversy and audacious speculation.

At first hearing, some were aghast, others jubilant at what was taken to be the pope's stern condemnation of contraception. But the Irish church harbors some of the keenest brains in the country. It did not take them long to point out that the pope had not condemned contraception but had simply declared that married people must be "open to the gift of children."

The Rev. Desmond Wilson, a prominent Belfast Catholic prelate, noted that from the papal statement can be seen that there has been a considerable shift in teaching "and the condemnation that used to be directed against contraception is now reserved for abortion. It would seem that the struggle against contraception is over." His interpretation has been of course questioned. The point is that it is the interpretation that a large percentage of the Irish priesthood, particularly the younger priests, will accept.

Clinics

In Ireland, the sale of contraceptives is prohibited. But women can legally get supplies free from unofficial family-planning centers or clinics to which they may make voluntary donations. Enthusiasts for old-time doctrines noted with triumph that the attendance at the clinics had dropped sharply during the visit. They believe that Irish women had seen, in this respect, the error of their contraceptive ways. But the drop in attendance was for the duration only. Attendance is now back to normal.

The "papal baby boom" predicted for early next summer, if it in fact occurs, will be the result of a rush of women determined to conceive during the three days of the visit partly for good luck, partly to justify naming the child after the pope. Just as the majority of Irish Catholics are supposed to regard contraception as simple, which is demonstrably untrue, so they are supposed to have been toughened by the pope in their hostility to divorce. On this point it is true. There is wider divergency than on the problem of contraception. The other day, the Archbishop of Dublin, Dermot Ryan, was asked whether it was not surprising that at Limerick the pope supported the continuation of the legal prohibition of divorce when the Irish Catholic Bishops Conference had declared that divorce was simply a matter for the legislature. Archbishop Ryan with all possible flexibility recalled that the pope had simply been presenting what he believed to be God's understanding of human nature and human relationships.

Political Front

Naturally it is on the political front that the pope's messages have been most variously and curiously interpreted. Naturally, too, in the first euphoria of his statements in Dublin and Drogheda, the news media, particularly the British press, seized on his denunciations of terrorism as a simple denunciation of the terrorists of the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

The Vatican, it seemed, was at last aligning itself with Downing Street. Then everyone looked again and saw that the pope had laid the blame for the existence of terrorists equally on the shoulders of those governments and institutions that failed to correct the social injustices that were the terrorists' excuse for their actions.

He did not condone terrorism but it was clear from his remarks that he opposed violence and terrorism from above just as strongly as from below. Discussion of this point, too, has been not blunted but finely sharpened by the papal visit.

Claud Cockburn, who writes for The Irish Times, a daily published in Dublin, and the British satirical weekly Private Eye, wrote this article for The New York Times.

The Winds of Change

By Anthony Lewis

JACKSON, Miss. — In the summer of 1964 — "Freedom Summer," they called it — the civil rights movement made its great effort to break the wall of segregation in Mississippi. It met savage resistance; three students were murdered. But the drama of that summer touched the conscience of the country and helped to bring about profound change.

At that time there was not one desegregated public school in the state, and not one elected black official. Blacks faced such trickery and intimidation in trying to vote that only about 6 percent of those of voting age were registered. Dissenters, black or white, had to fear brutal retaliation. The writ of the Constitution did not run in Mississippi.

Today, hundreds of blacks hold office in the state. After the upcoming election the legislature is expected to have between 15 and 25 black members. The Democratic candidate for governor, Bill Winter, runs a television spot aimed at blacks: "You fought for your vote — now use it." The school system is substantially desegregated. People can and do speak their minds without fear.

A conference has just been held here to consider "Freedom Summer" and its aftermath. It was put on by two colleges: Tougaloo, largely black, and Millsaps, largely white. I came expecting a celebration of amazing change. Instead, in what I briefly observed and others reported, I found bitterness.

Many conference speakers sounded a theme of betrayal. And the main targets of their denunciations were not the old segregationists of Mississippi but Northern liberals and, especially, the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

John Salter, a white civil rights organizer who was cruelly assaulted in 1964, said the campaign "could not withstand the subversion of the corporate liberals of New York and the self-styled pragmatism of those splendid scoundrels residing in Camelot on the Potomac."

Another participant in the 1964 demonstrations, Willie Peacock, a black hospital worker here, denounced the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "The NAACP was tied to the Kennedys," he said, "and they were tied to Jim Eastland." Jo Ann Grant of New York spoke of "the failure, indeed the perfidy of the liberal press and the liberal Establishment."

The resentment was in part economic, and to that extent it had a realistic basis: the continuing deprivation of blacks in American society. Julian Bond said, "Movement politics have failed to make any real dent in the economic conditions for blacks in Mississippi and the nation."

But I thought the main source of the bitterness was ideological. It was the familiar phenomenon of those who want a total transformation of society hating gradual reformers. In the same way Helen Suzman, the courageous South African Progressive, has recently been attacked by students in this country as an apologist for apartheid. But then Alan Paton forecast that fate for liberals long ago in "Cry, the Beloved Country."

When faced with such furies, a liberal may just shrug, seeing it as the inevitable price of past injustice. But in the case of Mississippi that would be a mistake. For what was said in the conference was not just radical twaddle. It was contemptible falsehood, blackening history which Americans have a right take pride.

There was the suggestion, for e ample, that in the Kennedy a Johnson years Justice Departme officials were conspiring with Se Eastland, the arch-segregationi chairman of the Senate Judicia Committee. Those officials we Robert Kennedy and Burke Ma shall and John Doar. The notic that they were in league with Eas land is about as accurate as a Sovi cartoon suggesting that in Wor War II Jews and Nazi invaders the Soviet Union worked together.

Before the Kennedy and Johns administrations, the federal gover ment had never tried to register single voter in Mississippi. All th changed. The Justice Departme confronted Sen. Eastland in h home state and home county. opened a big FBI office in Jackso John Doar virtually lived in Missi sippi, riding the back roads, riskir his life to gather the evidence th made his lawsuits irresistible.

Impatience

There were some then who reall wanted a federal military occupa tion of Mississippi. Their impa tience was understandable. But I d not think that course would hav encouraged respect for law in Mi sissippi, or acceptance of equa human dignity. I think it woul have meant confrontation, n progress, in Mississippi and else where.

Someone who comes from Bo ton, as I do, does not need to b told that racism still disfigures thi country. But we can be — we ough to be — proud of what has hap pened in Mississippi. Brave civ rights workers together with federa judges and lawyers made it possi ble, and there is enough honor fo them all. I think most Mississipp ans would agree with what a gree newspaperman in Jackson, Wilso Minor, told the conference:

"All of us here today, black an white, are freer than we've eve been."

© 1979, The New York Times.

International Opinion

Demands From China

Chairman Hua Guofeng made no bones about it. The threat to world peace is coming primarily from the Soviet Union ("the hegemonists") . . . This, in a nutshell, has been China's attitude to the NATO countries for some time now. It is based on sheer expediency — usually a very sound thing on which to base a foreign policy. China feels threatened by the Soviet Union from the north and therefore strongly supports opposition to Soviet expansionism from the West, which means NATO.

What the Chinese leadership sometimes seems not to appreciate, however, is that these matters, to have any real weight, need to be based on a two-way relationship. So far, China has been purely the demander vis-a-vis the West. Stand up to the Soviet Union, send us your technology, lend us money, has been the refrain.

What is China offering in return? Really nothing, except the implication that a strengthened China will help to take the heat off the Soviet looming arms superiority. That is not to be sneezed at, nor will it be. But there are things China could do which would add more substance.

It could stop refugees swamping Hong Kong, for example . . . On a much broader plane, in the long run the West needs some reassurance that China is not again going to be subject to violent twists and turns of internal policies such as were characterized by the Cultural Revolution. This can only come from the development of more democracy. On that, the signals are still hard to read.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 6, 1904

LONDON — The Evening Standard, recently bought by C. Pearson, editorialized today: "The recent owners feel assured that they are taking a step which will ensure the continuance of the traditions which have given the Evening Standard the proud position which it has for so long occupied in the annals of British journalism." Mr. Pearson, in an interview published by the Daily Mail, laid stress upon the fact that the Standard will not be run along the lines of the Express, which is his property; that it will continue to be a penny paper. "It has a circulation of its own among the thinking classes and will retain that circulation," he commented.

Fifty Years Ago

November 6, 1929

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Turkish women, not so very long ago, were still in the virtual condition of slaves. There are women foresters in Turkey, strange as that may seem, and these women foresters have just been successful in a demand addressed to their employers and enforced by a strike. The event is the more astonishing in that in Turkey there is scarcely anything that may be called a labor movement. There was one in a very doubtful state when the dictator Mustapha Kemal Pasha came into power. Strikes, when they do rarely occur, are dangerous for the strikers. Perhaps this victory is a happy omen of more equitable treatment in Turkey for all labor."

Letters

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Libya's Clean Hands

It is surely ironic that when an African state becomes involved in the affairs of other African states, albeit at the request of the government concerned, it is viewed by the press as something sinister, while when a Western state does precisely the same thing it is considered as something of a civilizing mission.

Alas, I am not referring to 1879 but 1979, and my remarks are prompted by Ronald Koven's report "Paris Worried by Libyan Moves" (IHT, Oct. 12). While I abhor the regimes of Idi Amin and the self-styled Emperor Bokassa, I do recognize that many Western powers work in alliance with regimes that have an equal disrespect for human rights — the shah is only one recent example.

Nevertheless, if Mr. Koven wishes to play the fiddle for the French government, could his analysis of Libyan foreign policy at least be based on facts? I refer to his claim that Libya "finances and trains" the Irish Republican Army. To my knowledge the Foreign Office in London is satisfied that Libya has no such links with the IRA (in fact it is the Irish-American Caucus that supplies the major part of IRA funds from abroad). Libya's innocence was further accepted by the late John Davies who visited Libya while he was Conservative Party spokesman on foreign affairs and held talks with Col. Qadhafi. Libya has consistently said that it will give no material assistance to the IRA while it engages in the murder of civilians. Since this position is apparently accepted by the British government I fail to see how the French government or Mr. Koven can be better informed.

LOUIS EAKS.

London.

Cambodia's Ills

As representative of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front in Paris, I was deeply shocked by the statement of Nguyen co Thach and Pen Sovan in your article "Thais Begin Evacuation of Cambodian Refugees" (IHT, Oct. 25).

According to them, there is no famine in Cambodia! All reports, such as that of the International Herald Tribune, that of Newsweek, that of Le Point, and all witnesses, such as that of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, that of other Western observers, are of no value for them.

To give food to our people is good and we are grateful, but it is better if the world can help us to find a peaceful solution for Cambodia.

THONN OUK.

Creteil, France.

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...ys Workers Not Protected

...eaman Accuses U.S. Navy ...n Asbestos-Exposure Case

By Bill Richards

...ASHINGTON (WP) — A Navy ...an, who was diagnosed recent... ...having the early stages of as... ...os disease, has said that he and ...r sailors were required to work ...little protection in a ship's en... ...room where they were heavily ...sed to the cancer-causing min...

...onically, the seamen were part ...Navy program to rip out all ...stos from its older ships after it ...me known that asbestos can ...uce lung cancers and other po... ...ally fatal lung disease.

...he Navy hired civilian contrac... ...to come in and rip the stuff out ...they wouldn't work unless they ...respirators and other protective ...pment," said Krishna Rao, a ...an assigned to the destroyer ...ers. "But we were told to sweep ...fter them and the only protec... ...we had were cotton gauze ...s we borrowed on our own ...the civilian workers."

...aman Rao said that enlisted ...on the ship routinely handled ...stos during repair work before ...lowers was brought in last year ...e Long Beach Naval Shipyard ...ng Beach, Calif., to have all its ...stos removed.

Went AWOL

...e seaman said that he went ...L from the ship last month af... ...e Navy refused to accept medi... ...reports from several well... ...n experts on asbestosis that he ...he disease. Instead, he was or... ...back to his previous job in ...hip's engine room where asbes... ...emoval was going on after a ...physician suggested that per... ...of Indian extraction had lower ...apacity.

...pies of the medical reports and ...documents related to the case ...made available to The Wash... ...n Post.

...e Navy is facing more than $1 ...n in lawsuits from civilian ...ard workers who claim they ...harmed by asbestos exposure ...g construction and repair ...at various naval shipyards. A ...of more than 6,000 workers at ...ong Beach shipyard last year ...d at least 31 percent with ...than 17 years on the job had ...tosis.

...e disease involves an irreversi... ...arring of lung tissue by asbes... ...ers and is often fatal.

...man Rao's case has raised ...m among some experts be... ...his exposure to asbestos dur... ...s 3¼-year hitch on the Towers ...unusually short for asbestosis ...to appear.

...cuments obtained by Seaman ...also indicate that despite wide... ...public awareness of the dan... ...osed by asbestos for the last ...e the senior officers on the ...rs said they were not told of ...azard by the Navy until the ...e of last year.

Irving Selikoff, a nationally ...n asbestos expert who diag... ...asbestosis in Seaman Rao, ...t also raised serious question ...other sailors exposed to as... ...s on board their ships.

...o other experts, Dr. Roscoe ...g, head of the Harden Pulmo... ...Laboratory at Howard Univer... ...ere, and Dr. Thomas Mosher, ...n Diego physician who exa... ...d Seaman Rao at the Navy's ...st, both said that the 24-year... ...aman was suffering from early ...s of asbestosis.

...st month a Navy medical ...l of review rejected the doc... ...diagnoses on the grounds that ...an Rao's exposure was too ...to have caused the disease. A ...adviser to the board noted ...an Rao's Indian background ...said that Indians often have ...er lung function than other na... ...alities.

...ike Shuts Italy Banks

...LAN, Nov. 5 (AP) — Banks ...closed in Italy today by a na... ...vide strike by employees seek... ...wage increases and fringe bene... ...a new contract.

Seaman Rao, who was born in Philadelphia, said he has never been to India. In an interview, his mother, Dr. Charo Rao, said that she sent Navy authorities medical literature that indicated Indians of Western height and weight, such as her son, did not have any unusual lung problems.

In a letter last June 27 the Navy's surgeon general, Vice Adm. W.P. Arentzen, explained to Dr. Rao the Navy's position on asbestos and her son's case. The Navy, Adm. Arentzen wrote, had instituted "stringent precaution ashore and afloat" to eliminate sailors' exposure to airborne asbestos.

Despite heavily publicized warnings about the potential danger from asbestos going back to 1964, Seaman Rao said the crew was never told by the Navy about the danger from the material or given protective equipment. The first they learned of asbestos hazards was from television announcements and from civilian workmen who came on board last year, he said.

A notarized affidavit signed April 15 of this year by a Navy attorney in Long Beach supports Seaman Rao's allegation. The attorney, Lt. David Ackerman, said in the statement that he questioned the commanding officer and the executive officer of the Towers after he was approached about the asbestos problem by Seaman Rao.

The two ship's officers, Lt. Ackerman said, "stated that they were not aware of any asbestos problem concerning Navy ships until the spring or summer of 1978."

Delay on Masks

Before that, Lt. Ackerman said, "the ship had no provisions at all for personnel working around asbestos." After last summer the commanding officer instituted air monitoring. The lieutenant said he found that, despite a Navy order Aug. 8 of last year, requiring masks and respirators for crews handling asbestos, the protective devices were not placed on the ship until last February.

A Navy spokesman said that the service ordered asbestos removed from ships in 1975. But he declined to comment on why the officers of the Towers were not notified of asbestos hazards until last year.

The spokesman said the Navy would not comment on its past asbestos policy because of the lawsuits pending against the service by civilian asbestos workers.



ARMY ON THE RUN — Hundreds of members of Switzerland's citizen army take off on the 27.2-kilometer military race in Thun. The competition, in which the men have to wear their military uniform and carry a rifle attached to a military pack, is a very popular event.

Associated Press

Seoul Opposition Calls for Free Elections

SEOUL, Nov. 5 (AP) — The New Democratic Party, South Korea's main opposition party, today called for free elections as the government moved toward reconciliation with the New Democrats and with other foes of the late President Park Chung Hee.

Members of Mr. Park's Democratic Republican Party voted today, after reconvening the National Assembly, not to accept the resignations of 69 opposition members submitted three weeks ago. There were indications that the opposition legislators would return to the assembly to press for a return to democracy.

Leaders of the New Democratic Party, which topped Mr. Park's party in the popular vote in last year's election, met today to formulate a platform. One of the party's leading members, assemblyman Chung Dae Chul, later said that "we don't have to stay out of the assembly any longer, since the political situation is completely changed by the death of President Park."

Mr. Park was assassinated Oct. 26 by the head of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. The 66 New Democrats in the assembly and three members from the Democratic Unification Party resigned Oct. 13 because Kim Young Sam, the leader of the New Democratic Party, was expelled from the assembly for criticizing Mr. Park.

Mr. Chung said that his party is "in agreement that our strategy will be to amend the constitution before 90 days, through the congress or by the acting president, then hold a national referendum. I'm sure we would win a new election without any serious difficulty."

Political sources said that the government party wants the new president chosen in accordance with the present constitution, which Mr. Park rewrote in 1972 to ensure his continuance in office. It provides for the election by an electoral college which is now made up of Park supporters.

The Democratic Unification Party called on Acting President Choi Kyu Hah to release former President Yun Po Sun and former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, both of whom are under house arrest.

Meanwhile, the U.S. aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk and three other ships from the 7th Fleet arrived at three South Korean ports today as a warning to North Korea against military action.

Angola Reported to Apply For Membership in OPEC

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP) — Angola has asked to join the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which fixes world oil prices, an industry source said today. The bid comes just months after Luanda signed a $360-million oil concession agreement with Texaco and renegotiated a long-standing contract with Gulf Oil.

A Gulf executive said, "We have heard that they have applied for OPEC membership." But a number of international oil analysts speculated that the 130-member cartel, which is dominated by such pro-Western conservative states as Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, probably would turn down Angola's request.

"The Saudis and their friends will probably vote against it because they don't want another radical like Algeria or Libya," an analyst said.

A number of leading exporters, including Mexico, Norway, and Britain, remain outside the cartel but keep their pricing and production policy in step with OPEC's.

Angola is a minor exporter, sending 200,000 barrels a day to Western Europe and the United Staes, a trickle compared with the U.S. import level of more than 8 million barrels a day. For years, however, major U.S. and European oil companies have been interested in drilling prospects in the Congo River basin and, in particular, off Cabinda, the northwestern Angolan province where Gulf Oil operates.

The major obstacle to Angolan oil development has been the continuous fighting there before and after Luanda won independence from Portugal in 1975. Angola receives financial and military aid from the Soviet Union and relies on 20,000 Cuban troops for security. More than 1,000 Cuban soliders provide security against guerrilla attacks for Gulf's facilities.

Tanker Toll Up to 11

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 5 (UPI) — Oil from of a ruptured oil tanker, grounded and on fire in the Gulf of Mexico, hit the Texas coast today. Eleven crewmen have died and 21 are missing in the collision Thursday of the tanker Burmah Agate and the freighter Mimosa.

Stresses Benefits in Detecting Cancer

Study Calls Mammography Risks Small

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP) — Seventy-five percent of all breast cancers can be detected by a combination of physical examination by a doctor and mammography; and the risk of undergoing the radiation screening technique seems worth taking in light of the number of cancers that could be detected and then treated, two articles in a medical journal report.

The findings on detection by four researchers with the University of Arizona at Tucson were reported in the Nov. 9 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. A separate article in the same magazine said mammography poses only an extremely small risk of itself causing cancer in the women who are screened.

The findings contradict some conclusions reported recently in another respected medical publication, the New England Journal of Medicine.

Reporting in the AMA publication, the Arizona researchers said that overall mammography is more effective in finding breast tumors of all types than a physical exam by a doctor.

The Arizona researchers said that, out of 113 confirmed breast cancers from a local screening of 10,117 women, mammography detected abnormalities in 62 percent of the cases and physical exams detected abnormalities in 24 percent. But while it was easier to detect tumors — both benign and malignant — with mammography, a physical exam was better at finding cancerous tumors, they said.

Based on the total number of screenings, mammography successfully detected cancer in 20 percent of the cancer cases, while physical exams spotted cancer in 49 percent, they said. They said a study showed that a combination of physical exams and mammography detected 75 percent of the breast cancer cases.

In August, the New England Journal of Medicine reported that mammography detected breast cancer in only 10 percent of 30 cases found among 1,000 women in a Toronto screening program. The article said physical examinations by doctors and women themselves were more effective and that the chances of discovering cancer by mammography did not justify the radiation risks involved.

However, Dr. Stephen Feig of Thomas Jefferson University Hospital, reported in a second article in the AMA journal that, while there may be a chance the radiation screening will cause breast cancer, that risk is extremely small. He said the risk seems worth taking in light of the number of cancers that could be detected and then treated.

Dr. Feig concluded that only one woman a year, out of 1 million women exposed to radiation from a low-dose mammography, might develop breast cancer 10 years after the exam. He said the natural incidence of breast cancer is much higher, rising from 1,000 cases per million women a year at age 40 to 2,000 cases per million women a year by age 70.

He said improved mammographic techniques have allowed doctors to reduce the radiation dose and find more breast cancers at an early, curable stage.

The Arizona researchers in the first article said that breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in women and an average woman has approximately a 7 percent chance of having breast cancer. Each year, about 70,000 new cases of breast cancer are diagnosed and nearly 30,000 women die of the disease, they said.

Abducted Italian Urges Payment

ROME, Nov. 5 (AP) — A wealthy oil dealer kidnapped here on Sept. 11 has appealed to his family to pay the ransom demanded by his captors, "otherwise they will kill me."

The message and a photo of Angelo Jacorossi were published today by the Rome newspaper Il Messaggero, which said it received them by mail. The family said that Mr. Jacorossi's handwritting was authentic. The amount of the ransom demanded was not disclosed.

"If you do not pay the ransom these gentlemen will kill me," Mr. Jacorossi said in his message. "These people are not used to freeing their hostages without a ransom. Moreover, they need the cell where I am kept for another person who they plan to kidnap."

Tremor off Puerto Rico

GOLDEN, Colo., Nov. 5 (AP) — A moderate earthquake struck last night in the Mona Passage between Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, the U.S. Geological Survey here said. The tremor registered 5.3 on the Richter scale; no damage was reported.

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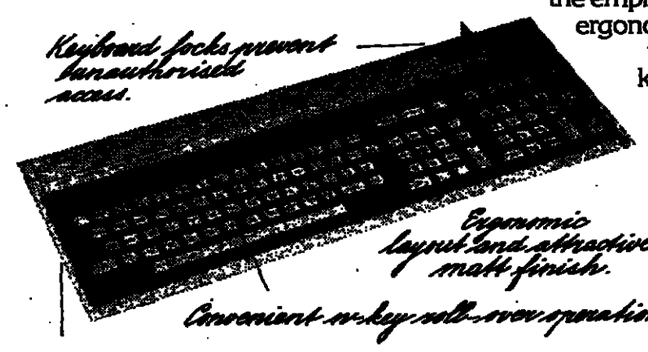


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Archaeology

The Valley of the Mysterious 40,000 Graffiti

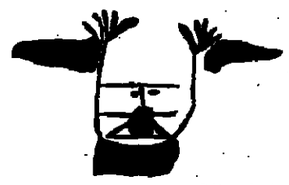
By Jeffrey Robinson

ST. DELMAS-DE-TENDE, France (IHT) — This is a mystery story — or at least a story about a mystery. It's a sort of whodunit that archaeologists on the south coast of France have been gently playing at for the past few years. But it's not only for archaeologists, it's for anyone who likes to walk because the what-happened part is at the end of a 15-mile hike.

The mystery is called La Vallee des Merveilles, the Valley of Marvels for the lack of a better translation. It's a valley of rocks and meadows and mirror flat lakes, about 6,500 feet above the rugged Riviera coast and almost 70 miles inland, where thousands of years ago man lived, carved his signs and died.

The road from Nice heads up into the hills, easily at first, then twisting sharply as it climbs. Just outside of this small village is Les Mesches, a quiet reservoir where the road ends. From there the walking starts.

The path is narrow and crossed by rivulets. On both sides there are shrubs and trees and huge boulders. It goes straight for a few hundred yards, then snakes back, climbing steadily up the mountain face, but never getting so steep that you have to lean forward and push with your legs. Yet it is steep enough to make you start breathing hard.



Jeffrey Robinson drawing

"The Sorcerer."

Tempting Question

People pass on their way down, and every time someone comes near there is the unwritten obligation to say hello, and a strong desire to ask, "How much further?" "Two hours," they reply. Forty minutes later when you pass other hikers, they also say "Two hours." It doesn't take long to realize that most of the hikers have neither a sense of distance nor time.

After three or four hours, which for some can stretch to five to six, there's a stream, a lush field with mountains rising in the background, a lake with a waterfall, and finally, a building. Run by the Alpes Maritimes section of the Club Alpin Francais, it contains a dining room downstairs and a dormitory upstairs that can sleep 150 persons — not every one makes the round trip in one day.

In any case, whether it's a day trip or a few nights camping, it's still another hour's walk to the pass that leads to the Lac des Merveilles. The pass is the Vallee des Merveilles and that's where the mystery is. A mystery in graffiti.

Of no artistic value, glyphs cover the rocks. No one knows who put them there, and archaeologists can only guess when. What they mean depends on who you ask. The valley was "discovered" sometime during the 17th century, but it wasn't until 1929 that Italian archaeologist Carlo Conti made a serious scientific study. By then 12,000 graffiti had been counted. Conti listed more than 40,000 drawings and advanced the theory that the area held religious significance to the tribes who lived there nearly 5,000 years ago.

Conti believed the "artists" were farmers and many of his interpretations, a sort of a Rorschach in stone, are as basic as the drawings themselves: Horned designs are animals, probably cattle, the longer the horn the more fertile the animal; stick figures depict men with plows; weapons are in the form of hammers and clubs.

And he thinks the thousands of enclosed forms, circles, oblongs and squares with partitions inside them may be meant to be parcels of land or cattle enclosures. Conti also suggests that some of the geometric forms might be astronomical calculations.

As this is the 50th anniversary of the Conti study, the local alpine club hoped that the Vallee des Merveilles might become an important "pilgrimage." However, the average man on the street in Nice, for instance, doesn't seem to know that the place exists.

Star Examples

The fact that you can only get there by walking might be one of the reasons. Another might be that once you get there, nothing much happens. You look at the graffiti and then have to walk all the way back. The club estimates that perhaps as many as 5,000 persons a year make the hike.

Once you get there you can try to find some of the better-known drawings. Because nothing is marked, finding the three star graffiti among the 40,000 examples is not easy. The three are a "Tribal Chief," possibly representing some sort of authority; "the Sorcerer," believed a sacerdotal figure; and a "Christ" sketch, which couldn't possibly be Christ because the drawing pre-dates Christ by several thousand years.

Who did it? Why? And what does it all mean?

"It doesn't matter who or why," one fellow hiker remarked. "The important thing is to realize that this is a trip back into time. No busses, no cars, no telephones, no TV antennas, no neon lights. Nothing to show that man has actually survived for as long as these drawings."

Someone suggested the farmers or tribesmen had tried to leave us a message. Then someone hit on the idea that the graffiti weren't messages from earthlings at all, that they were "from out there. Martians. Venusians. They're trying to contact us." Another hiker brought us back down to earth, "Why would they want to bother?"

In any case, it's an invigorating walk.



Jeffrey Robinson

Some of the mystery drawings on stone.



Piranesi's engraving of the waterspill at Lake Albano.

Art

Rome Stages Major Piranesi Festival

By Edith Schloss

ROME, Nov. 5 (IHT) — Rome is celebrating one of its own most assiduous celebrators, Giambattista Piranesi. To commemorate the bicentennial of his death in 1778, the city of Rome, the province of Lazio, and the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Environment, along with art critics and archeologists, have created a series of five shows in all the right places even if a year late.

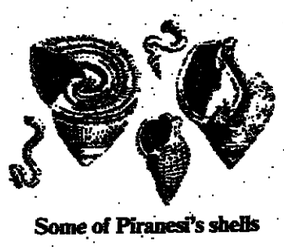
This placement of an 18th-century appreciation of the antique, in the very antique that inspired it, is a highly civilized way to contemplate art and its history. It also makes one rediscover the glories of ancient Rome.

When Piranesi, an artisan's son born in the Venetian hinterland in 1720, arrived in Rome in 1740, he found it a somnolent mixture of new and old languishing on top of a sunken city. It was at a still point between major art developments — the baroque beyond its zenith, neoclassicism not yet over the horizon — and Piranesi, trained as an architect, could find no way to exercise his profession.

But he came face to face with an all-pervading presence, the reign of Roman stone. Roman masonry and statuary — broken, used for profane purposes, covered with weeds — lay scattered, still intensely evocative of a great period. Reliefs bursting with the life of legendary animals and the spoils of conquest, columns, arches, reservoirs and foundations of bridges and temples lay open to conjecture and romantic musings. These were the traces of a great civilization that had withstood the onslaught of time, barbarians and pillage.

Passion for Rome

Piranesi drew and copied the ruins, cataloged and analyzed them, but most of all he elaborated on them in inventive, complex engravings. We owe most of our knowledge of the sites and condition of Roman objects in the 18th century to his indefatigable research and recording.



Some of Piranesi's shells

But it is his passion for the Roman era, his vision of it as a great and noble world, where majestic buildings and vast spaces symbolized a reign of order and imagination, that make him a remarkable artist.

Each show is installed on a site where Piranesi was active.

The first was opened in Castel Sant'Angelo, the circular tomb of Emperor Hadrian, which has served as a prison throughout the ages. Piranesi's famous "Prison" scenes hang on the walls of the ramp ascending the tomb's innermost shaft. The labyrinthine engravings of imaginary dungeons, crisscrossed by ladders and stairways climbing to dizzying heights, are placed next to photographs of the ancient prisons that inspired them. Ropes and hawsers and lighting lead the eye to the vertical lines of the architecture of the mausoleum itself.

Piranesi's "Prisons" were until recently the works that modern artists most admired, but today his reconstructions of the real monuments are the most attractive. Giant plates examine the castle. And on its battlements are Piranesi's views of the Roman squares and buildings of his day. Below the actual palace or square lies for comparison.

Another part of the exhibit is situated in the two loggias of the Farnese gardens above the Forum. The two buildings, once the aviaries of an ancient botanical garden, house Piranesi's most spectacular inquiries: Here is the heroically stretching bird's eye view of the Field of Mars. Its iconographic groundplan is reproduced in six plates — the marks for columns, temple, forum and stadium w creating intricate constellatio There is also a rendition of Traj column in seven plates.

Another part of the exhibition a cloister near the square of Knights of Malta, deals with ranesi's interior design. Fire with their mantles and grat elaborately reproduced, some cate and feathery, all inspired antique monuments from Egyp well as Rome. A study of who sea shells is the key, and might c firm Piranesi's closeness to Roc here.

But definitions of style are biguous. That he was also clos neoclassicism is clear when one c siders the decorative reliefs enc ing the Maltese square outside the church of the Maltese knight which Piranesi was buried — only architectural complex he allowed to execute.

Original Plates

In the town of Cori in Lazio, anstere temple of Hercules of g linear simplicity was the model the church. There is also a templ Castor and Pollux. Both were a lyzed and reconstructed by Pira Here renditions of Cori's temp the Lake Albano caverns and s way, and other Roman sites of Lazio region are exhibited.

All the prints on display made by the National Printmak Institute from the original pla Considering the quality of the play, it would be petty to ask Piranesi's drawings, which w shown in the comprehensive ranesi exhibition in Venice year.

Piranesi's precision and wo manship stands out cleanly on copper plates: steady deep slash on the verge of the mechanical, the foreground, then receding lighter, quicker ones and finall deft filigree of marks feather skyward. Human forms are o marginal marks to indicate the sc of the colossal architecture and t longing skies.

Piranesi grew up with the shift light and flat distances of the Po tuary near Venice. He probably tended Tiepolo's workshop. He rived in Rome wanting to beco an architect but instead of a mand for new buildings he fou travelers who flocked to admire old.

Piranesi set up an engravi workshop opposite the Fre Academy. The "Pensionnaires" a the Scottish architect Robert Ada as well as Lord Charlemont, w the first drawn to his interpretati of the antique. Later a Veneti pope became his patron.

The great stage of an imper power that once held the destiny the Western world in its hands w what possessed Piranesi. The dr of the Roman conquests, lawgivi and virtue were made manifest the solidity and practical prop tions of its props, its architectu In a time of decadence and artis stagnation, Piranesi came up these traces of past glories, stunt half buried and surrounded by trees, sheep and curious foreigner

He resurrected them by depicti them according to the spirit of th historical importance. He was a visionary interpreter who drew th in sweeping dimensions and rheto cal perspectives — shaping a molding the resonance of spa within and without — in grand a furious exaggeration.

In the end it does not matter t Piranesi's ancient Rome is a Ro that never existed. Each period h its own idea of another. The sile witnesses of the past, left rising o of history, generated an artistic e ergy that gave us this rich harvest marvellous engravings.

Piranesi in His Setting, throu December.

1. "The Prisons," "Hadrian Edifice," and "Veduta Romani Castle Sant'Angelo, Mole Adrian Rome.

2. "The Field of Mars," "Traja Column." Orti Farnesiani, Forti Rome.

3. "The Fireplaces," Instituto S di Romano, (Institute for Rom Studies), Piazza Cavalieri di Mal Rome. Guided tours to the adjace church of S. Maria del Priorato, bu by Piranesi, on Tuesday and Sat day at 10:30 a.m.

4. "The Fall of Phaeton," Original Plates of Piranesi. Instit Nazionale di Grafica (Nation Printmaking Institute), Via de Stamperia 6, Rome.

5. "The Temples of Cori," "T antiquities of the Lazio." Palazzo Luciani, Cori.

Pop Music

Waiting for John-ny: Some Chanted Evening

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Nov. 5 (IHT) — Pavillon de Paris, Porte de Pantin, a refurbished hangar by the Peripherique. The show was 15 minutes late and some 7,000 people waiting began to chant: "John-ny John-ny . . ."

Johnny Hallyday has charisma that can make something happen just by walking on stage, or into a cafe for that matter. He is a superstar on a par with Edith Piaf, a sort of lovable bad boy. The French think of him as an old kid, not terribly responsible. They feel protective towards him. He's human, imperfect, and they love him for his imperfections. A recent article in the newspaper *Le Matin* said simply: "Il est Dieu" (He's God).

Nowadays his albums sell about 100,000 copies each, not much by pop standards. Recorded, he loses his singular presence, a presence the packed hall was chanting for again, as five more minutes had gone by.

Backstage, wearing blue denim, he was drinking a double Alka Seltzer and telling an interviewer: "I didn't get to sleep until eight this morning."

Although he has been married to singer Sylvie Vartan for years, they break up and get together again, and he likes to hang out with the guys in what the Eagles call "the fast lane."

Thin, boyish despite his 36 years, he has clear blue eyes and a full mouth that turns down into a pout at the ends. He's big, handsome, blonde, on top of the world. He looks like a French Clint Eastwood. "I have an uncle from Tulsa, Oklahoma," he said proudly, in good English: "Not every rock 'n' roll singer has an uncle in Tulsa."

He was born Jean-Philippe Smet in Paris. His mother was a hairdresser. His Belgian father was involved in the theater. When Jean-Philippe was two weeks old, his father went out to buy some vegetables and never came back.

He was raised by an aunt, whose two daughters were awarded dance contracts with a London opera company. The aunt went as chaperon, taking 3-year-old Jean-Philippe with her. A few years later, one of the sisters fell in love with Lee Ketchum, a "cowboy" from Tulsa who was dancing in the London production of "Oklahoma."

The cowboy and the two sisters formed an act and toured the European variety circuit, taking Jean-Philippe with them. They called themselves "Halliday," the name of "uncle" Lee's family physician in Tulsa. In Italy a flamenco guitarist who was on the same bill with them loaned 8-year-old Jean-Philippe his guitar and there was an immediate flash.

Heard Elvis

Jean-Philippe joined the act dressed as a little cowboy, accompanying himself on the guitar while he sang "The Ballad of Davy Crockett." One thing led to another until he heard Elvis Presley for the first time and there was another flash, and Johnny Hallyday was born.



Raymond Bauman

Hallyday: Still in the fast lane.

"John-ny John-ny . . ." The crowd chanted louder. It was a family crowd — grown-up fans and their children, now also fans. The show was half an hour behind schedule.

Dressed in a silver leather futuristic costume designed for him by Christian Dior, Johnny picked up his white guitar that looks like a flying saucer with strings and listened to questions.

"In your book ["Johnny Raconte Hallyday," Filipacchi Edition, 1979] you talk about your use of drugs. How do you think your audience reacts to that?"

"It's true, I take, or took, cocaine, like almost everybody. And I smoke a little, though less now because it makes me sleepy. But if I do these things it's nobody's business but my own. I don't want to influence anybody."

His honesty is attractive. He seemed to be really trying to deal with the questions: "You went into the army in 1964. Would you do it again now?"

"I went into the army because I had to. At that time, refusing to go into the army was like being a poof. A queer. You were a hero when you went into the army. Now you're a hero if you don't go. I think I was born too early."

'Rode Vespas'

"You used to wear chains and black leather jackets and rode motorcycles. All that has violent implications. Were you aware of them?"

"I dressed like that because it looked good on stage. I don't think rock 'n' roll is violent music. It makes people happy, they want to dance. But, you know, when I was 14 I was a member of a gang that wore black leather jackets, although we didn't have motorcycles. The Americans had motorcycles, in France we rode Vespas. The leader of our gang once said that the difference between American gangs and the French gangs was that American gangs can ride uphill."

He was 45 minutes late now. The audience was stamping their feet and roaring his name. More than 25 musicians and singers, also dressed in silver, took their places. The house lights dimmed, fog machines and multi-colored spots began working, and there were fireworks.

Then four masked men dressed like intergalactic gladiators emerged, carrying . . .

There was a wild cheer: "JOHNNY . . ."

Johnny Hallyday is at the Pavillon de Paris through Nov. 18.

* * *

Fleetwood Mac's new album "Tusk" (WEA) is touted as heavyweight (the group's last album sold 15 million copies). For this reviewer, however, "Tusk" seemed somewhat less than heavy after the first few hearings.

After a few more it seemed lighter still. The music is spare, understated, full of undeveloped implications. There are no lyrics printed on the jacket and none seem worth transcribing. The tunes go in one ear and out the other. Only a pleasant texture remains. The question is whether this is minimal art or merely lightweight music.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Tuesday, November 6, 1979

)ollar Stronger)n Tokyo Mart

KYO, Nov. 5 (AP-DJ) — De- yen-support intervention ghout the day by the Bank of n, the dollar firmed in trading today, ending at 237.25 yen af- ctive trading, up from 236.55 ate last week.

e central bank, which last raised the official discount by 1 percentage point to 6.25 nt to halt the yen's slide and inflation, funneled an estimated $250 million into the market in an unsuccessful attempt to stem the currency's rise.

Reports that the government had started considering a package of measures to tighten foreign exchange controls circulated on the market, but they did not help the Japanese currency. Dealers said that most operators believe that piecemeal measures will not be effective in supporting the yen.

An analyst said, "They know those things won't work effectively. What Japan needs now is a massive, strengthened intervention or something more decisive."

The newspaper Nihon Keizai reported that the Finance Ministry was studying alternatives including restraints on the issue of yen-denominated bonds by foreign entities, cuts in yen-denominated syndicated loans from Japanese banks abroad and an expansion of short-term impact loans to Japanese firms from foreign banks.

The dollar opened at 235.30 yen, up from 234.82 yen at New York's close Friday, and edged up throughout the day, climbing to its highest intraday level near the end of trading.

The dollar rose despite a prediction by Bank of Japan Governor Teiichiro Morinaga earlier today that the yen would start firming soon after the bank rate increase.

Mr. Morinaga said that he believed that the yen's decline was near its end and that the discount rate increase, the third this year, would help restore confidence in the currency.

Gold rose $8 an ounce from Friday in quiet trading. Dealers cited some weakening of the dollar over Iranian threats to halt oil exports to the United States, presumably linked to Tehran students demanding the extradition of deposed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Gold finished at $380.50-381.50, bid and asked, unchanged on a middling basis from the afternoon fixing and up from $376.75 at the opening and $373.00 late Friday.



Antoine Paseau

People in Business

mer Bank of America Assist- Vice President Antoine Paseau een named general manager of Arab-Hellenic Bank SA, a new- rmed venture between Libyan, aiti and Greek banks.

* * *

sto Calabria has been named man of Mediobanca succeed- nnocenzo Monti who has re- d the post but who will remain e board. Mr. Calabria was for- central director of Istituto per costruzione Industriale, the n state industrial holding com-

* * *

nard Schmutz has been ap- ed manager of the Geneva- Saudi Finance Corporation fin SA. He was formerly man- of Lloyds Bank International Far East Division.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of currencies, unless otherwise indicated

tin

Lucas

	1979	1978
nue.....	1,070.0	970.0
ts.....	51.03	56.21
are	0.11	0.09

ice

Usines Chausson

	1979	1978
nue.....	1,927.0	N.A.
ts.....	5.2	4.7

on

Sharp

Year	1979	1978
nue.....	195,673.0	170,072.0
ts.....	6,255.0	4,005.0
hare	12.52	10.29

ed States

Boeing

Year	1979	1978
nue.....	2,140.0	1,450.0
ts.....	132.60	92.60
hare	2.07	1.44
Months	1979	1978
nue.....	5,820.0	3,840.0
ts.....	360.80	215.30
hare	5.63	3.36

d quarter dividend to 35 cents 25 cents and declared special end of $ 1 a share payable De- er. 10 and November 15 to holders of record.

Coca Cola

Quar.	1979	1978
nue.....	29.1	24.6
ts.....	1,932	1,930
hare	0.64	0.64
months.	1979	1978
nue.....	79.1	70.0
its.....	4.76	4.48
hare	1.59	1.50

Greyhound

Quar.	1979	1978
nue.....	1,19.	1,12.
its.....	40.71	7.10
Share.....	0.93	0.16
mths.	1979	1978
nue.....	3,50.	3,20.
its.....	85.30	34.15
Share.....	1.94	0.78

Household Finance

Quar.	1979	1978
nue.....	53.0	54.4
fits.....	44.8	28.5
Share.....	0.93	0.58

MCA

Quar.	1979	1978
nue.....	322.5	326.4
fits.....	40.97	46.39
Share.....	1.75	2.00
Months	1979	1978
nue.....	878.4	787.9
fits.....	94.55	95.36
Share.....	4.05	4.10

Ralston Purina

Quar.	1979	1978
nue.....	1,230.0	1,030.0
fits.....	27.5	34.2
Share.....	0.26	0.32
share dil..	0.25	0.31
Yr	1979	1978
nue.....	4,600.0	4,060.0
fits.....	128.1	154.6
Share.....	1.19	1.44
share dil..	1.15	1.38

Following Fed's Policy Shift

U.S. Bond Losses Staggering

By James L. Rowe Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (WP) — Wall Street is reeling from the sharp decline in bond prices that resulted from the Federal Reserve's policy shift announced Oct. 6.

Banks, brokers and dealers have lost untold millions — probably hundreds of millions — of dollars in the last four weeks. Chemical Bank alone has lost $6 million in its bond trading accounts. At least four small dealers in municipal bonds have gone out of business in recent days, and more may do so.

Big brokerage houses have been hurt too. But they have other sources of income to offset losses in bonds. Even so, many major securities firms may have taken big enough losses in their bond accounts to wipe out fourth-quarter profits, according to a Wall Street expert.

In all, the value of outstanding corporate, municipal and government debt securities has declined by $100 billion since Oct. 6.

Unrealized Loss

Not all — not even most — of that $100-billion loss will be realized, however. Many investors in bonds — such as insurance companies, pension funds and banks that hold the securities as investments — do not have to recognize the decline in the value of their holdings unless they sell the bonds.

While brokerage houses and dealers have to revalue their bonds to reflect market prices, pension funds and insurance companies, for example, do not. Because these institutions — which hold most of the corporate bonds — can hold the securities to maturity and collect face value, they do not have to worry about the daily value of their portfolio.

As a result, while the total value of bonds, notes and bills (which are short-term debt securities) declined $100 billion in the three weeks following the Fed's new policy, nothing approaching that figure will be shown as a loss in the business community.

However, since bonds are a big part of the capital base of many large brokerage houses, the New York Stock Exchange reportedly is reviewing the adequacy of capital at many of its member firms in the wake of the decline in bond prices.

Because the interest rate on bonds is fixed, if the going rate of interest is higher than the rate the bond pays, investors pay less than the face amount of the bond.

Thus when the Federal Reserve announced its tight-money policy Oct. 6 and interest rates soared, bond prices plummeted as much as $100 a bond in many cases. When dealers sold their bonds — out of panic, to cut losses or to fulfill previous commitments — they lost money on each bond sold.

'So Volatile'

Frederick Gorsetman, who set up his own municipal-bond trading firm in August of last year, threw in the towel just after the Fed announcement. "The markets became so volatile that nobody was properly compensating you for the kind of risk you had to take," Mr. Gorsetman said.

At least three other municipal-bond dealers have decided to go out of business, according to the Public Securities Association, including Valeriano, O'Brien; Park, Ryan; and Wilson White, Bell, Lake and Rochland.

"We talk about B.V. and A.V., before Volcker and after Volcker," said Donald Regan, chairman of Merrill Lynch, referring to Paul Volcker, Federal Reserve chairman.

Nevertheless, many brokers, dealers and banks claim not to have lost any money — or even to have made money — during recent weeks. And for some that sold short, or promised to sell a bond they did not own, it is true.

"Sure, there were some who made money being short," said one knowledgeable source. "But don't you ever believe that the whole Street was short."

In the last few days, bond prices have recovered somewhat, although they are still far below what they were early last month.

But that is small consolation for Frederick Gorsetman. "I'm keeping my broker-dealer license, and I guess I'll try to find another job in the securities industry. But don't ask me why," he said.

Oil-Price Rise May Cause Deficit In U.S. Current Account in '80

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (NYT) — Rising world oil prices and the likelihood of further increases in coming months have raised the significant prospect of a deficit next year in the U.S. current account, according to administration and private economists.

How the current account, which includes not only trade in goods but a variety of extra items such as services and earnings of U.S. companies abroad, finally turns out depends on a variety of factors, of course, but especially on the rate of economic growth in the United States and its principal trading partners. But a particularly potent negative has been added to the equation in the probability that oil prices will jump by more than 15 percent — perhaps much more — in coming months, private economists say.

The ramifications of a continued deficit in the current account after an improvement from a $14-billion deficit last year to a deficit of perhaps $8 billion this year could be broad, particularly in terms of the dollar's future health.

At the moment, the official U.S. position as enunciated several times by Anthony Solomon, undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, is that the current account will show a surplus of $10 billion next year. But that figure assumed no increase in world oil prices, which have begun to rise even before the official meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries scheduled for next month in Caracas.

Unattainable

Accordingly, U.S. economic officials concede that the $10-billion figure is almost certainly unattainable and that the chances for a current-account deficit next year are significant.

The threat of oil prices was highlighted earlier this week when the Commerce Department reported that rising and more expensive imports of oil helped produce a near-record deficit of $2.83 billion last month in the trade account.

"If OPEC raises next year equal the general inflation rate, our surplus looks like $5 billion," a senior Treasury official said. "If they are more than that, the problem gets worse." Since the official administration forecast was made, Libya and Iran, two major oil exporters, have increased their prices by more than 10 percent.

Among private economists, predictions vary, depending principally on assumptions made about the path of oil prices. Lawrence Chimerine, president of Chase Econometrics, assumes oil price increases of 20 percent in the next two months and more next year. He predicts a current-account deficit of $8 billion. Otto Eckstein, president of Data Resources, assumes 13 percent in

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

AMC Seeking Exemption From Gas-Saving Targets

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP) — Just as Congress prepares to deal with Chrysler's bid for massive federal assistance, American Motors has come to Capitol Hill in pursuit of another form of relief.

AMC is asking for a short-term exemption from federal fuel-efficiency standards, claiming that it can comply with the spirit but not the letter of the rules. An exemption, in legislation tailored to AMC's needs, could save the relatively small automaker millions of dollars in possible penalties during the early 1980s.

The distinction between AMC's request and the Carter administration's proposal to rescue Chrysler with up to $1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees is of keen importance to lawmakers, among them Senate Banking Committee Chairman William Proxmire, D-Wis., a leading critic of the proposed Chrysler bailout.

AMC may be the smallest of the nation's four domestic automakers, but it has 12,000 employees in Kenosha, Wis. Hence Sen. Proxmire is considering co-sponsoring the AMC relief bill with Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., who is drafting it.

AMC, the recipient of government aid in the past, is on the rebound. Its financial underpinnings were recently buttressed by a partnership with Renault, France's government-owned auto manufacturer, and a promised $150-million infusion of capital from the firm.

However, as of next year, automakers will have to meet separate miles-per-gallon fleet-average standards for domestic and foreign-produced cars, rather than combining the mileage of each fleet to compute averages, as they do now.

By 1982, AMC will exhaust its available technological resources to reduce the gas consumption of its domestic-produced cars and will violate the standards for the first time, according to Kevin Gottlieb, Sen. Nelson's legislative staff director. Domestic production of the high-mileage Renault is expected to bring the AMC's fleet average for U.S.-produced cars within the standard by 1985, Mr. Gottlieb said.

Thus for three years, if there is no change in the law, AMC would be in violation of the fuel-efficiency standards, which will rise from 18.5 mpg this year to 24 mpg in 1982 and 27.5 in 1985. Mr. Gottlieb said that AMC's fleet currently has a 19.5-mpg average but that it will rise to only 22.5 mpg by 1982. By 1985 the U.S.-produced Renault will bring AMC well within the government's standard again, he said.

Government Fines

An automaker failing to meet the efficiency standards is liable for fines on its entire fleet. A Transportation Department official cited this example: If AMC's fleet averages 27 mpg instead of 27.5 in 1985, it would have to pay $5 for every tenth of a percentage point under 27.5, or $25 per car. That would ammount to $3.4 million if AMC maintained its current production of 175,000 cars a year.

According to Mr. Gottlieb, Sen. Nelson's legislation would permit the government to count up to 150,000 foreign made cars as having been domestically produced for any auto manufacturer with worldwide production of 300,000 or fewer cars a year, effectively limiting the exemption to AMC.

AMC Sees Record Earnings

DETROIT, Nov. 5 (Reuters) — American Motors Chairman Gerald Meyers said today that the company Thursday will report record fiscal year earnings "of some substantial margin over any prior year." He said that his company's fourth-quarter profitability resulted from improved car sales.

NYSE Off Broadly Amid Light Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange price declined broadly today on light volume amid threats of a cutoff of Iranian oil to the United States and more announcements of oil-price increases.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.31 to 812.63 and declines led advances 1,010 to 412 as turnover eased to about 20.47 million shares, the lowest since Jan. 2.

Oils lost ground, including volume leader Indiana Standard.

Mobil lost ½ to 49½ and Gulf Oil ⅛ to 33¾ even though Mobil said its Hibernia oil and gas prospect off Newfoundland "seems to be a large one." Gulf's Canadian subsidiary, Columbia Gas System and California Standard hold stakes in the well. Columbia Gas, which reported higher nine months net, eased ⅜ but Socal was unchanged.

Harnischfeger tumbled 5½. It said a U.S. unit of Mannesmann of West Germany has withdrawn its $27.50-a-share tender offer for Harnischfeger's shares. It said antitrust objections raised by the Federal Trade Commission prompted the withdrawal by Mannesmann Machinery.

C.F. Braun lost three to 51¼ and Santa Fe International lost ½ to 29⅛ after Santa Fe agreed to acquire Braun for $58.50 a share.

Columbia Pictures Industries surged 2⅜. Kirk Kerkorian, who holds about 25 percent of its shares, is considering selling his stock to Jerry Perenchio, head of Tandem Productions, for $50 a share.

Autos lost ground. General Motors reported late-October U.S. car sales fell 22 percent to 157,598, Ford Motor's fell 16 percent to 61,716 units, Chrysler's plunged 57 percent 17,814 and Volkswagen of America's rose 35.3 percent to 23,996.

American Motors said October vehicle sales rose 14 percent to 33,431 units.

After the market closed, GM said

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7)

News and Notes

Nicaragua nationalized the mining industry, according to Rosario Resources, including the properties and assets of a Rosario subsidiary. The firm adds, however, that its representative in the country has been assured that the company will be compensated fully for its assets on the basis of book value although the method of compensation has not been determined. The company says that it was informed that the new government nationalized Rosario Mining of Nicaragua and the 36.5-percent Rosario-owned Neptune Mining, which is operated by Asarco Inc. Rosario says that it has been asked to stay in the country and manage its former mining properties on behalf of the government. Rosario did not say who were the other owners of Neptune. Asarco meanwhile said that it was trying to clarify the Nicaraguan situation and could not comment on it. It said that it owned 52.1 percent of Neptune.

* * *

Amdahl introduced a new large-scale processor called the 470V/7B with an option to increase capacity and reduce prices about 20 percent on other 470 systems. Amdahl says that the reductions include lowering the price of main memory from $70,000 per megabit to $50,000 for all models.

* * *

Chrysler Financial, the large unconsolidated financial arm of Chrysler, says that it arranged a one-year, $930-million revolving-credit agreement with 195 banks. The pact, which replaces a $1.4-billion line of credit, is expected to be expanded soon to include other banks, Chrysler Financial says. Meanwhile, Chrysler, reeling from faltering sales and with too few orders to keep its plants running full-time for the next few months, again will offer cash rebates to attract more customers. The program, under consideration for several weeks, includes payments of $300 on most of the company's 1980-model vehicles and on tens of thousands of leftover 1979-model cars and trucks. The program could cost the No. 3 automaker as much as $50 million in marketing and promotion by year-end, sources say, but Chrysler obviously believes that it does not have any other way to increase retail sales and encourage dealers to step up orders.

* * *

West Germany's metalworkers union will not tolerate layoffs reportedly planned by AEG-Telefunken as part of its consolidation program, but it is too early to say what action the union will take, according to Georg Benz, board member of the IG Metall Union. In an interview with Der Spiegel magazine, he says that a reduction of AEG's domestic work force to 100,000 from 122,000 is being mentioned, but he did not say over what period this is scheduled. AEG has declined to comment on the layoffs, but employee representatives on its supervisory board said recently that the company plans to lay off 13,000 by the end of next year. Mr. Benz says that IG Metall wants the federal government to take a stake in the ailing company to act as a counterweight to the banks among the shareholders and to insure that the workers do not bear the whole burden of the rescue program. AEG's supervisory board is due to meet Dec. 3 to decide long-term measures for the company's recovery, and it has said that the press will be informed the following day.

* * *

British industrialists voted overwhelmingly against a motion at the Confederation of British Industry's annual conference calling for government measures to prevent sterling from becoming overvalued. Sir Adrian Cadbury, chairman of Cadbury-Schweppes, said, "Exchange depreciation is no answer to industry's loss of its international competitiveness. . . There is therefore no CBI support whatsoever for a policy which relies on exchange depreciation to offset the failure to control our unit costs."

* * *

U.S. agricultural exports are expected to increase to a record $38 billion in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, up almost 20 percent from last year's level, while export tonnage is forecast to increase about 16 percent to 159 million tons, according to the U.S. Agriculture Department. An expected 18-million-ton increase in grain exports will account for more than 80 percent of the projected growth, but increases also are expected for exports of soybeans, meat and cotton.

* * *

OAPEC will set up a $200-million company for producing chemical detergents, the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries' bulletin reports. The decision was made at a meeting in Paris last month when members of the Arab Petroleum Investment Co., an OAPEC subsidiary, met to program joint efforts in the field of petrochemical industries, the report says, but no details were given.

* * *

Santa Fe International reached an agreement in principle to acquire C.F. Braun & Co. for about $296 million, or $58.50 a share, cash. The companies say that the merger is subject to a definitive agreement and various conditions, including the receipt of an opinion from Morgan, Stanley & Co., Braun's investment bankers.

* * *

India has located an offshore oil field about 80 kilometers southwest of Bombay, according to the Petroleum Ministry. It says that the first well has an estimated daily potential of 5,000 to 7,000 barrels, equivalent to roughly 1,000 metric tons. Production has not begun, but the ministry called the field "greatly promising and highly significant." This is India's second offshore oil field in the Arabian Sea. The other is Bombay High, about 200 kilometers northwest of Bombay.

Terms Revealed On 1st Tranche Of Carter Notes

From Agency Dispatches

FRANKFURT, Nov. 5 — The first tranche of so-called Carter notes has been fixed with a coupon of 8.55 percent for those with a maturity of 2½ years and with a coupon of 8.5 percent for those with a maturity of 3½ years, Deutsche Bundesbank and the U.S. Treasury announced today.

The interest rates also indicate yields because the notes have been priced at par and will be paid annually. The subscription period for the current tranche was to run through 11 a.m. GMT tomorrow.

A second tranche, also planned for an amount up to 2 billion Deutsche marks, is scheduled for offering in January. The issues were announced Oct. 24.

The West German capital market enthusiastically greeted the announcement, bond dealers said. They said that the Treasury should have no difficulty in raising approximately 2 billion DM as planned.

The announcement by the Bundesbank, which is acting as the agent on behalf of the Treasury, was in itself a relief to the market as psychological pressure had built during the last week because of uncertainty about the terms, the dealers said.

Bonn Output Up 3.4% From '78

From Agency Dispatches

BONN, Nov. 5 — West German industrial production was 3.4 percent higher in September than a year earlier after rising 4.8 percent in August from the year earlier, the Economics Ministry reported today. Output was unchanged from August when it fell 3 percent. The index, base 1970, stood at 123 in September against 119 the year earlier.

Orders to the manufacturing industry rose 2.2 percent in September after falling 3.5 percent in August. Orders were up 5.7 percent in September from the year earlier after rising 7.1 percent in August from the year earlier.

Domestic order inflow in September was down 1.1 percent from August but up 2.4 percent from September, 1978. Foreign orders were up 7.4 percent from August and up 12.9 percent from the year-earlier month.

Industriekreditbank AG
Deutsche Industriebank
Vorstand

4000 Düsseldorf 1, Karl-Theodor-Str. 6/Ecke Brente Str.
Postfach 1118, Telex: 8582791, Telefon: (0211) 8221-1

To our Correspondents

November 6, 1979

Dear Sirs,

We are pleased to advise you of the incorporation of

Industriebank International

Société Anonyme in Luxembourg. The share capital amounts to lfr 500 million of which lfr 350 million is paid in. The bank is wholly owned by Industriekreditbank AG - Deutsche Industriebank.

We ask you to place in Industriebank International the same confidence you put in our bank.

Yours faithfully,
Industriekreditbank AG
Deutsche Industriebank

Industriekreditbank Aktiengesellschaft - Deutsche Industriebank, Sitz der Gesellschaft Düsseldorf und Berlin
Vorsitzender des Aufsichtsrats: Dr. Dieter Spethmann
Vorstand: Dr. Hans Jürgen Amelung, Dr. Hans-Albert von Becker, Peter Kellenbenz, Dr. Walter Krüger
Eingetragen Handelsregister der Amtsgerichte Düsseldorf B Nr. 1130 und Berlin-Charlottenburg B Nr. 3001

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39¾	29¼	ACF	2.24	6.8	6	70	33	32⅞	33	+½
18⅝	14½	AMF	1.24	8.3	6	153	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
25	13	AM Intl	.28	2.1	13	142	14	13¾	13¾	—½
12¼	9⅛	APL	1	9.4		78	11	10⅝	10⅝	
42	33¾	ARA	1.82	5.3	7	26	34⅝	34	34½	—⅝
33½	21⅞	ASA	1.40	4.9		255	28⅝	28	28½	+¾
12¾	8⅛	ATO	.48	5.4	4	52	9	8¾	8⅞	+½
22⅞	17	AVX s	.25	1.3	11	24	19⅝	19½	19¾	—¼
40⅝	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.6	13	78	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	—⅛
24⅝	16¼	AcmeC	1.20	5.7	5	12	21¼	21	21	+⅛
4⅞	3½	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	5	3¾	3½	3½	—⅛
13⅛	10¾	AdaEx	1.32e	11.		20	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
6½	4⅛	AdmMl	.20e	3.8	7	28	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
36	30⅝	AMD n			13	116	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	—1
36¾	28⅝	AetnLf s	1.80	5.8	4	332	31⅞	30⅞	31	—½
28¼	17⅞	Ahmans	1.20	5.3	4	20	22½	22	22½	+¾
3⅛	2	Aileen				20	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
35⅜	23½	AirPrd	.80	2.9	8	503	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	—½
25⅝	16⅞	AirbFrt	1.20	5.9	8	40	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
17⅝	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.5	6	34	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
8¾	6⅝	AlaP dpf	.87	13.		30	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—¼
87½	73½	AlaP pf	9	12.		z200	73½	73½	73½	
106	91	AlaP pf	11	12.		z20	93	93	93	
81	65½	AlaP pf	8.28	12.		z210	66½	66½	66½	
15⅞	13⅜	Alagsco	1.48	10.	8	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
31⅞	14¼	Alaskin	.66	2.2	22	100	30½	30¼	30½	+½
36	27⅝	Albany s	1	3.3	9	7	30½	30¼	30¼	—¼
8⅝	6⅛	Alberto	.36	5.1	8	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
45	31	Albrtsn	1.20	3.2	7	255	37⅝	37	37⅜	—⅛
42	32	AlcanA	2.40	6.5	4	192	37⅛	36⅝	37	
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.40	4.4	6	14	31¾	31½	31½	—½
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.3	7	13	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
34⅞	18⅝	AllgCp	1.08a	4.3	6	19	25	25	25	
25⅝	14¼	AlgLud	1.28	5.7	4	63	23	22⅝	22⅝	—¾
42	30	AlgLd pf	3	7.9		9	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	+¼
22⅝	19	AlgLd pf	2.19	11.		3	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
18	14⅜	AllgPw	1.76	12.	7	227	16	15	15¼	+⅛
17¼	13⅜	AllenGp s	1	6.8	6	110	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅛
32½	23⅝	Allergan	.60	2.0	10	40	29⅜	29	29½	—½
48⅜	27⅝	AlldCh	2	4.7		447	43⅛	42½	42½	—⅜
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd	.60	3.1	9	18	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
27½	20⅞	AlldStr	1.60	6.6	6	57	24⅜	24¼	24¼	—¼
38⅝	28⅝	AllisCh	1.80	5.4	5	185	34⅞	33⅝	33⅝	—¾
18⅝	11⅛	AllrAu	.64b	4.3	8	18	15⅛	15	15	
21⅝	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.8	6	23	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
60½	43⅝	Alcoa	2.80	5.3	4	168	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝	—¾
24⅞	13⅛	AmlSug	1	4.5	7	10	22	21⅝	22	+½
45¼	35½	Amax s	1.80	4.5	7	x254	40	39½	39⅝	+¼
60	43⅛	Amax pf	3	5.7		x50	52¼	52¼	52¼	+1
35¼	15½	Amcord	1.40	4.3	9	232	33	32⅝	32⅝	—¼
32¼	16½	Amrce	1.32	4.9	6	89	27½	25¾	26¾	+1¾
52	31	Amrc pf	2.60	6.0		2	43¼	43¼	43¼	+4¾
48¾	24¾	AHess	1.40b	3.6	4	547	40¼	38⅝	38⅝	—1¼
107½	56⅝	AHes pf	3.50	4.1		3	86	84⅝	84⅝	—3¼
14¾	9½	AmAir	.40	4.2	3	496	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
6¼	3⅛	AmAir wt				82	3½	3¼	3½	+¼
20⅞	16½	AAir pf	2.18	13.		23	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
16½	12	ABakr	1.20	8.5	7	45	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅜
67⅝	45½	ABrnds	5	8.3	5	103	60⅝	60¼	60¼	—⅜
35⅛	28¾	ABrd pf	2.67	8.5		3	31⅜	31¼	31¼	—⅜
47⅜	32⅛	ABdcst	1.20	3.1	7	463	39⅝	38¾	39	—⅜
16	13¼	ABldM	.70	5.2	6	4	13½	13½	13½	
41⅛	34¼	AmCan	2.80	7.9	5	91	35⅜	35¼	35¼	—¼
22¼	18⅝	ACan pf	1.75	9.0		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+¼
7¼	2⅛	ACentry			22	11	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
32⅛	23¾	ACyan	1.60	5.5	8	559	29⅜	29	29¼	—⅜
17	8⅛	AmDistl				79	16	15¾	16	
27	17⅜	ADT	1.16	6.5	7	151	18	17¾	17⅞	
23½	18⅛	AElPw	2.22	12.	8	938	18⅛	d18	18⅛	—¼
36¾	27¾	AmExp	1.80	6.1	6	286	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	—¼
14⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60b	5.8	5	87	10½	10¼	10⅜	+¼
22½	18	AGIBd	2e	11.		52	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
21¾	15½	AGnCv	1.44	7.5		14	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
38⅝	23	AGnIns	1	2.9	5	128	34⅝	33¾	34	
16½	9⅝	AHeritLf	.48	4.0	7	4	12	12	12	+⅛
22⅛	14⅛	AmHoist	1.12	5.2	6	565	u22¾	21½	21⅝	—⅜
29½	24⅝	AHome	1.60	6.0	11	x664	26⅝	26⅜	26¾	
35⅞	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	2.6	12	64	31⅛	31	31	—½
12¾	8	AmInvt	.40	4.5	6	x60	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
25⅛	24⅛	AMI s	.80	3.1	10	190	25⅝	25½	25½	+⅛
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs	.07e	1.0	3	332	7⅛	7	7⅛	
47¼	36	ANatR	3.20	7.6	10	107	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛	—¼
31½	19½	ASLFl n	.80b	3.7	3	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	—¼
19⅝	10⅛	AShip	.80a	5.7	46	13	14¼	14	14⅛	—⅜
58¼	39	AStand	3.60	7.1	6	238	51½	50⅝	50⅝	—⅜
10⅛	6	ASterll	.32	4.2	8	58	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
34½	23½	AmStr	.80	2.8	4	122	28½	28	28⅛	
64¾	51⅝	ATT	5	9.4	7	1130	53½	53¼	53¼	—¼
67⅛	54¼	ATT pf	4	7.2		14	56	55⅞	55⅞	—¼
47⅝	39⅛	ATT pf	3.64	9.3		23	39⅜	39¼	39¼	—¼
49⅛	40⅛	ATT pf	3.74	9.2		9	40⅝	40½	40½	—⅜
14⅞	10¼	AWatWk	.92	7.7	4	9	12	12	12	—⅛
13½	11¼	AWat pf	1.25	10.		z900	12¼	12	12¼	+¾
13¼	11	AWaSpf	1.25	11.		z60	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
21	15½	Ameron	1.20	7.2	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+¼
14¾	9⅜	AmesD	.40b	3.3	4	8	12	11¾	12	+¼
42⅞	27¼	Ametek	1.80	4.5	10	27	41¼	40⅛	40⅞	—⅛
25¼	16	Amfac	1.20	5.7	5	8	21½	21⅛	21⅛	—⅜
40⅛	29½	AMPInc	.76	2.1	11	20	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
23⅜	13½	Ampco	.60	3.2	8	13	19¼	19	19	
19½	12⅛	Ampex	.05e	.3	9	49	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	—⅛
7⅛	3	AmrepCp			6	5	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
24⅞	14½	Amstar	1.35	7.2	7	145	19½	18⅞	18⅞	—½
7¾	6⅝	Amst pf	.68	9.9		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
43	31¼	Amsted	2.20	6.1	6	13	36⅜	36	36	—⅜
23½	14¾	Analog s			15	91	20	19	19	—¾
18¾	14¼	Anchor s	1.20	8.0	5	79	15⅛	15	15	—½
25	18⅛	AnClay	1.12	5.5	6	21	20½	20⅜	20⅜	—⅜
7⅝	5¼	Angelica	.34	5.8	6	17	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
19	8½	Anixter	.40	2.7	6	47	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
33⅝	18⅛	Apache s	.40	1.3	12	163	30⅜	30	30⅛	+⅜
26	22⅝	ApPw pf	2.65	11.		52	23½	23⅜	23½	
12½	6¼	ApldDig			7	152	7⅞	7¼	7¼	—½
28¼	16	ApldDig pf	1	5.3		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+¼
11½	5½	ApplMg			8	98	9¼	8⅞	9	+¼
27⅝	18½	Arcata	1.28	5.5	6	113	23⅝	23	23¼	
31¼	24½	Arcat pf	2.16	7.9		2	27½	27½	27½	+½
25⅛	12⅝	ArchrD	.20b	.8	12	208	24½	23⅜	23⅞	
11⅝	5	ArctEn	.10e	1.7	10	54	6	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
21⅞	17⅝	ArizPS	2	11.	6	178	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
109	96⅛	AriPpf	10.70	11.		z70	99⅝	98¼	98¼	—⅜
13	8	ArkBst	.60b	7.5	62	1	8	8	8	
47¼	28⅛	ArkLGs	2.20	4.8	9	51	46	45⅜	45⅜	—¼
3⅞	1⅜	ArlenRty				26	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10⅝	5¼	Armada			6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
27½	17½	Armco	1.50	6.5	5	149	23¾	23⅛	23¼	—⅝
35	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	7.1		26	30⅛	29½	29½	—1¼
19	14⅝	ArmCk	1.10	7.2	6	837	15½	15¼	15¼	—⅛
44½	39	ArmC pf	3.75	9.9		z20	38	d38	38	
26½	17⅛	ArmRu	1.20	6.6	4	50	18⅛	17¾	18¼	
22⅝	15⅝	AroCorp	1b	5.2	5	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+¼
30¼	8⅝	ArrowE	.20r	.9	5	13	23⅝	23⅜	23½	
16½	11	Arvin	1	8.6	4	34	12	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
26⅜	20⅝	Arvin pf	2	9.5		11	21	21	21	—¼
31⅛	13⅜	Asarco	1a	4.1	3	x1077	24½	24⅛	24⅝	—¼
45½	31	AshlOil s	2	5.8	6	66	34½	34⅛	34¼	
21½	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	8.7	6	51	17½	17¼	17¼	—¼
20⅛	16¼	AtCyEl	1.84	10.	8	40	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
76⅝	51⅞	AtlRich	2.80	3.8	9	321	73⅝	73	73½	—¼
258	176⅝	AtlRc pf	3	1.2		1	248¼	248¼	248¼	—1¾
97	62	AtlRc pf	2.80	3.2		13	87½	87¼	87½	—1
20⅛	9⅛	AtlasCp				52	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
41	28⅝	AutoDta	.64	1.7	16	43	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	—1¼
28⅝	18⅛	AvcoCp	1.20	4.8	3	1350	24⅞	22⅝	24⅞	+2⅜
56	39½	Avco pf	3.20	6.7		5	48	45½	48	+3
71	49½	Avco pf	4.20	6.7		34	63	57	63	+6⅛
21½	13⅝	Avery	.60	3.3	7	189	18⅜	18⅛	18½	—⅛
26⅝	14⅝	Avnet	.80	3.6	6	227	22⅝	22	22⅛	—⅜
56	40½	Avon	2.80	6.8	10	614	42	41¼	41¼	—⅜
21¼	10	Aydin			11	50	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	—¼
		— B—B—B —								
63¾	10⅝	BAV Liq	52c			10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Bache	.50a	4.9	6	142	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	—⅛
52	29½	Bakrlnt	.60	1.2	16	431	48⅝	47⅝	48¼	+¼
40½	18⅛	BaldwU	1.20	3.8	6	5	31¼	31⅛	31¼	
28⅝	20⅝	BallCp	1.40	6.1	5	22	23	23	23	
48⅝	23⅛	BallyMf s	.10	.3	21	956	30¼	29⅝	30	—½
26⅛	21¼	BaltGE	2.44	11.	6	136	22⅛	21⅝	21¾	—⅜
24⅛	18¼	BanCal	.92	3.9	5	62	23⅝	22¼	23⅝	+1¼
19½	11⅛	Bandag	.60	3.7	9	26	16¼	16¼	16¼	
29⅜	19	BangPnt	.80	3.6	4	14	22¼	22	22¼	—¼
43¼	30⅞	BkNY	2.72	8.0	5	34	34½	34	34⅛	
16	12⅝	BkofVa	1.16	8.9	4	11	13	13	13	+⅛
30⅞	23¾	BnkAm	1.32	5.2	6	825	25⅝	25¼	25½	+⅛
48⅛	32⅞	BankTr	3.30	8.7	4	58	38⅜	37⅝	37⅝	—¾
28	22¼	BkTr pf	2.50	11.		26	23⅝	23¼	23¼	
14	7½	Bonner	.14	1.9	6	59	7⅜	d 7⅜	7⅜	—¼
58¾	21⅞	Barber	1.60	3.0	12	106	54½	52½	52½	—1⅞
15⅝	10¼	BardCR	.36	3.0	9	116	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
21⅝	15½	BarnGp s	.80	4.3	5	4	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
23½	14⅛	BarryW s	.52	2.9	10	28	19	18⅛	18⅛	—⅞
30⅞	23½	Bausch s	1	3.1	10	1434	u31¾	30⅛	31⅝	+1⅜
48¾	35⅝	BaxtTrv	.50	1.1	14	351	45½		45½	
10⅝	3	BayColP				132	7⅛	6⅞	7	—⅛
27⅝	18⅝	BayStG	2	9.1	6	11	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+⅛
38	25⅝	Bearing	.92	3.1	8	2	29⅜	29½	29⅜	+⅛
24¾	19⅜	BeatFd	1.20	6.0	8	559	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—½
51½	41⅝	Beat pf	3.38	8.0		16	42⅝	42¼	42¼	
29⅝	20	Beckm	.32	1.2	16	343	27⅞	27¼	27¼	—⅜
36½	28⅛	BectnD	.84	2.9	10	356	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	—¼
40¼	21⅛	Beech	1	2.6	11	333	38⅝	38	38¼	—¼
12⅛	2⅞	Beker			13	143	10⅛	9½	9⅝	—½
47⅜	24⅝	BelcoP s	.80	2.0	7	9	39½	39⅛	39¼	—½
30⅝	19⅝	Belden	1.60	6.6	4	31	24⅜	24¼	24¼	—¼
22½	14¾	BellHow	.96	5.2	11	20	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
13⅜	5½	Bellind	.20a	2.0	6	132	10½	10	10	—½
19⅝	15⅞	BelCd g s	1.52			22	17¼	16⅞	17	—⅝
30½	19½	Bemis	1.40	5.0	5	6	28	28	28	—⅛
45	33½	Bendix	2.84	6.9	6	631	41	40⅞	41	
32⅛	22⅛	BenfCp	2	8.0	5	129	25	24⅝	25	
46¾	38	Benef pf	4.30	11.		5	39	39	39	+¾
4⅞	2⅝	BengtB			10	56	3½	3¼	3¼	—¼
7¼	3⅛	BerkeyP			9	141	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—¼
29½	21⅞	BestPd	.24	1.0	8	37	25⅝	24½	24½	—¾
25⅝	19¼	BethStl	1.60	7.8	3	532	21⅛	20½	20½	—⅝
44½	29⅝	BigThr	.88	2.3	13	82	38⅝	38½	38⅞	+¾
33⅝	14½	Binney	.92	3.5	12	243	26¾	24	26¼	+2½
18¼	17	BisFSL s			5	1	17½	17½	17½	
25¼	16	BlackDr	.68	3.3	10	269	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
24½	18⅝	BlairJn s	1	4.9	6	28	20⅝	20¼	20¼	—⅛
25½	13¼	BlissL	1.10	5.9	6	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
27¼	20¼	BlckHR	1.60	6.7	9	7	24	23⅝	23⅝	—¼
29½	19	BlueB	1.60	6.5	5	98	24½	24	24½	+⅜
14	5½	Bluebrd	.28	2.1	8	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
6¼	3¾	BobbieBr			3	65	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
51¼	37¼	Boeing s	1	2.2	7	1586	44½	42⅝	44½	+1⅝
40⅛	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.7	5	136	32⅝	32¼	32¼	
28⅝	24⅝	Borden	1.82	7.4	6	259	25⅛	24½	24⅝	
37¼	26¾	BorgW	2.30	6.9	5	85	34	33½	33½	—¼
8½	4⅛	Bormns	.20	4.6	3	72	4½	d 4¼	4⅜	—⅛
24¾	19⅞	BosEd	2.44	12.	6	56	20½	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
89	71	BosE pf	8.88	12.		z30	72½	72½	72½	+½
11⅛	9⅛	BosE pr	1.17	13.		29	9½	9¼	9¼	
14⅛	11¼	BosE pr	1.46	13.		15	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
14½	7⅛	Braniff	.44	6.3	8	1154	7⅛	d 7	7	—¼
56⅞	20⅝	BrownC	.80	1.6	15	633	51⅞	50	51¼	—3
29⅞	24½	BrigSt	1.20a	4.5	8	29	26½	26	26½	+½
38¼	30⅝	BristM	1.44	4.4	10	1149	33⅛	32½	32⅝	—⅜
44	35½	BristM pf	2	5.6		2	36	36	36	—¼
35¼	16¾	BritPet	1.02e	3.3	6	49	30⅝	30½	30⅝	—⅜
19½	12½	BrkwGl	1.08	8.3	11	15	13⅛	12⅝	13	+⅛
25	18⅝	BkyUG	2.02	9.6	6	16	21⅛	21	21	
26½	24⅝	BkUG pf	2.47	10.		9	24½	24⅜	24⅜	—⅛
23⅝	15	BwnSh	1	4.8	5	8	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	—¼
19¼	7½	Brown	.30	1.7	6	3	18	18	18	
28⅝	22½	BwnGp	2	8.1	5	15	25	24½	24⅝	
15⅝	11	BwnFer	.60	4.8	8	125	12¾	12½	12½	—¼
15⅝	10⅞	Brnswk	.80	6.7	5	106	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
30¼	24⅝	Brnsk pf	2.40	9.6		90	25½	25	25	—⅜
24¼	17½	BrushW s	1	5.3	6	28	19	18½	18¾	+¼
25	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.7	6	142	19⅝	18⅝	18¾	—¼
16⅝	10	Bundy	1	9.2	5	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
19⅝	16	BunkrH	1.92	12.		7	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	—⅛
29⅝	11⅞	BunkR	.84	3.5	6	76	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—¼
18½	15⅝	Burlind	1.40	9.0	6	93	15⅝	15½	15½	
65	35¼	BurlNo	2.10	4.0	8	247	52⅝	52¼	52¼	—½
7½	5⅝	BrlNo pf	.55	9.2		18	6⅛	6	6	
58¼	36	BrlNo pf	2.85	6.0		7	47⅜	47¼	47¼	—½
31¼	17½	Burndy	1	3.6	9	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	
7½	2⅝	BrnsRL				111	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
78	64⅝	Burrgh	2.20	3.1	10	416	70⅝	69⅞	69⅞	—⅜
25⅛	14	Butlrin s	.80	3.8	7	72	21⅜	21	21	—⅜
14⅝	6⅞	Buttes			40	32	11⅛	10⅞	11¼	+⅛
		— C—C—C —								
32⅝	27	CBI Ind s			13	34	31¾	31½	31⅝	—⅛
56⅞	44½	CBS	2.60	5.7	7	316	45⅝	44½	45¼	
10⅛	5⅝	CCI			4	91	6⅝	6⅜	6½	—½
60⅝	29	CIT	2.60	4.6	8	607	57	56¼	56⅞	—⅛
12⅝	8⅞	CLC	.24	2.8	30	26	8½	8½	8½	
16	8½	CNA Fn			3	19	13⅛	13	13	
11⅞	9½	CNA1	1.08a	11.		113	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅜
58	47¼	CPC	3	5.6	7	38	54⅛	53¾	53¾	—½
17	14⅛	CP Nat	1.88	12.	7	18	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
28½	14⅝	CTS	.80	4.2	8	53	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	—⅜
50	26⅝	CabotC	1.60	4.1	6	34	39¼	38⅝	39	
19	8⅛	Cadence			6	21	16	15⅞	15½	—⅜
36⅛	13¼	Caesars s			46	830	16⅛	15⅝	16¼	—¼
24¾	13	Calfhn	.50a	2.4	8	50	21⅛	20½	20⅝	—¼
7¼	2⅜	CamerB			7	35	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+¼
27	17	CmRL g s	.60	2.9		71	21½	20⅝	20⅝	+½
35⅝	29¼	CamSp	1.76	6.0	7	19	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	—¼
25½	19⅞	CampT	1.08	4.9	8	92	22½	21⅞	21⅞	—⅝
34½	19	CdPac g	1.40e			232	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅞
16¼	9	CanalR	.64	4.0	19	10	16	16	16	
24¾	18⅛	ConMll n	1.16a	5.4	5	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+¼
49⅞	36⅝	CapCits	.20	.5	10	114	43	42⅝	42⅝	+½
24⅞	18¾	CapHold	.92	4.3	7	70	21½	21¼	21¼	—⅜
5⅝	3¼	Caring g	.07e			3	4½	4⅜	4½	
29⅝	18⅛	Carlisle s	.90	3.8	6	15	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅜
8⅝	5⅝	CaroFrg	.40	5.9	4	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
22⅞	17⅞	CarPw	2.08	11.	6	116	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
28½	23	CarP pf	2.67	12.		3	23⅛	23	23	
35⅝	22⅞	CarTec	1.90	6.3	6	63	30¼	30	30¼	+¼
13	10⅝	CarrGn	.98e	8.9		5	11	11	11	+⅛
21⅞	16⅝	CarsPir	1.10	6.3	5	13	17⅞	17⅛	17½	—⅜
20⅝	13¾	CartHw	1.10	6.2	7	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
8¾	6⅝	CartWal	.40	5.9	8	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+⅛
13⅝	6⅝	CascNG	.90	8.3	6	44	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
19¾	14⅛	CastlCk	.80b	5.5	8	49	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
62⅞	49⅝	CatrpT	2.10	4.2	7	513	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	—⅛
17¾	10⅞	CecoCp	.75	6.4	3	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
48⅜	39⅝	Celanse	3.20	7.6	4	40	42⅜	41⅝	41⅞	—⅜
48¼	41⅛	Celan pf	4.50	11.		1	41½	41½	41½	—½
8¼	3½	Cenco			13	66	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
31¾	15⅝	Centex	.25	.9	11	79	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
16½	13	CenSoW	1.42	11.	6	598	13½	13⅛	13⅜	
20⅝	18	CenHud	2.08	11.	6	63	19½	19⅛	19¼	+⅛
17½	14⅝	CenIlLt	1.70	11.	6	43	15⅝	15¼	15½	+⅛
48	40	CnlLt pf	4.50	11.		z100	41	40½	40½	
27	24	CnlLt pf	2.87	12.		z100	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
27½	20½	CnlLt pf	2.62	12.		z300	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+⅜
14⅛	12	CenllPS	1.36	11.	6	370	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	
38⅜	18	CenLaE	1.68	4.7	7	36	36⅛	36	36	—½
16	12⅛	CeMPw	1.52	12.	6	86	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
14⅝	11⅛	CenSoya	.84	7.5	5	75	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
28⅛	23	CenTel	1.84	7.3	8	27	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	
54⅝	21½	CentrDat	1b	2.1	15	142	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞	—1
8⅞	6⅝	CntryTel	.60	7.6	5	16	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
19½	14	Crt-teed	.90	5.8	11	38	16	15½	15½	—⅛
23¾	15¼	CessAir	.80b	4.4	7	74	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
28½	19	Chmpln	1.40	5.9	5	472	24	23½	23⅝	—⅜
28⅛	19¼	Chml pf	1.20	5.2		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	—¼
13⅝	9	ChamSp	.80	7.9	7	194	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
50	4½	ChartCo	.60a	1.6	4	1299	38½	37⅝	37⅝	—2
45⅝	1⅛	ChartCo wt				617	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	—1¼
25½	17¼	ChartCo pf				269	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
11	7¾	ChasFd	.78e	8.0		48	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
43⅞	28⅝	ChasM	2.40	6.8	4	118	35½	35¼	35¼	—½
14½	8⅛	Chelsea	.60b	5.9	4	10	10½	10¼	10¼	
44⅝	34	ChmNY	3.16	8.9	4	82	35½	35⅛	35½	
22¾	18	ChNY pf	1.87	10.		14	18⅛	18	18	—¼
24⅛	18½	ChesVa s	.84	4.3	9	28	20⅛	19¾	19¾	
25⅝	20½	ChesPn	1.08	4.5	10	446	24⅛	23⅝	23¾	—⅜
34½	24⅝	Chessie	2.32	9.2	5	92	25½	25⅛	25⅛	—⅜
19⅝	5⅝	ChiMlw			11	16	12¼	11¾	11¾	—½
52½	22	ChiMlw pf				20	31⅛	28⅝	29	—2½
29⅝	23¼	ChiPneT	2	8.2	5	51	25⅝	24¼	24⅝	—⅜
6⅛	3⅜	ChkFull			5	38	3⅝	3½	3½	
21⅛	6⅝	ChrisCft	.52t	3.0	8	x56	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Chrisfn	.40e	4.4	6	257	9⅝	8⅝	9	+⅛
24⅛	15⅝	Chroma	1.10	5.1	5	190	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—⅛
92⅞	62½	Chroma pf	5	6.1		4	83	82	82	—1
11½	7	Chrysler	.20i			1240	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	—¼
4½	2½	Chrys wt				118	3⅝	3	3	
22⅝	11¾	Chrys pf	2.06i			454	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+¼
28⅞	20⅛	ChurCh	.60	2.6	9	833	23⅛	22⅛	22⅞	—⅜
30⅞	27⅝	CinBell	2.52	9.0	5	143	28	d27½	28	+⅛
21⅛	16½	CinGE	1.96	12.	6	117	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	—⅛
43½	37	CinG pf	4	11.		z100	37½	37⅛	37½	—⅛
103⅝	82	CinG pf	9.30	11.		z5100	84⅝	82	82	
82⅝	65⅛	CinG pf	7.44	11.		211	67½	d64½	65⅝	+⅛
104	85⅛	CinG pf	9.28	11.		z3300	84½	d84½	84½	—⅝
105	84	CinG pf	9.52	11.		z1100	84	d83	83	—1
25½	18	CinMil s	.65	3.3	7	32	21	19⅞	19⅞	—1⅛
26⅝	20½	Citicrp	1.30	6.0	5	629	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+¼
80¼	50⅛	CitiesSv	3.60	4.8	10	177	74⅞	74¼	74⅛	—⅝
2½	1	CitzSoRt			1	44	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22	13	CityInv	1.20	6.7	4	431	18½	17⅞	18	—½
2⅝	1	CityInv wt				24	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
34	22¼	CityIn pf	2	7.2		12	28⅛	27¾	27¾	—⅜
45	31⅝	ClarkE	2.20	6.0	5	25	36½	36⅛	36⅛	—⅜
32¾	12	ClarkOil	.80	2.9	5	22	28	27⅜	27⅞	
37¼	25⅛	ClvClf	1.40a	4.6	8	18	31	30¼	30¼	—1
19⅝	15½	ClevEl	1.92	12.	7	113	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
11⅝	7	Clevepk	.60	7.9	16	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Clorox	.76	7.6	6	376	10⅛	9⅞	10	
12½	8⅝	CluettPe	.60	6.9	5	35	9	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
11⅜	9⅛	CluettP pf	1	10.		2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+¼
10	4⅞	Coachm	.30i			84	5¼	5	5	
30½	14½	CstlGs	.40	1.6	6	154	25⅝	25½	25½	—⅜
30¼	17⅞	CstlSG pf	1.83	7.3		6	25⅝	25	25	—⅞
7⅝	5½	CocaBtl	.44	7.7	8	106	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
46⅛	34	CocaCl	1.96	5.7	11	813	34⅝	34⅜	34½	—¼
23	13⅝	CldwBks	.88	5.8	6	7	15⅛	15	15⅛	
15⅝	10½	ColeNl	.72	5.7	6	11	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	—¼
5½	2⅝	Coleco				84	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+¼
19⅝	13⅞	ColgPal	1.08	7.8	6	838	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
45	38⅛	ColgP pf	3.50	9.2		z50	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
10⅞	7⅛	CollAlk	.72	9.3	4	x39	7⅝	d 7⅝	7⅝	+¼
18⅝	9⅝	CollinF	.32	2.7	6	42	12⅛	12	12	
28¼	19	ColPen	1.40	6.8	5	22	20⅝	20½	20½	—¼
51½	31⅛	Coltlnd	2.50	5.8	5	259	43	42⅜	42⅞	+¼
110¼	69	Colt pf	4.25	4.6		2	92	92	92	
40	25⅛	ColGas	2.44	7.3	8	176	34⅛	33¼	33½	—¾
57¾	52½	ColGs pf	5.48	10.		430	53½	52⅝	53½	+½
27⅞	15	ColuPct	.42e	1.4	7	529	u31	29	29⅝	+2⅞
26⅛	20⅝	ColSOh	2.32	11.	8	107	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	—⅛
105	91	CSO pf	10.52	11.		z60	94	94	94	+1
27	21¼	CSO pf	2.42	9.9		6	24⅝	24½	24½	—¼
54	31⅞	CmbEn	2.20	4.8	8	83	46½	45¾	46⅛	—⅛
15⅝	8½	CmbEq	.07i			38	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	—½
27½	20⅝	CmwE	2.60	13.	7	789	21¼	d20⅝	20⅝	—¼
8⅝	6⅝	CwE wtB				1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
20¼	16	CwE pf	1.42	8.9		14	16	d15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
21¼	15⅝	CwE pf	1.90	12.		8	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
22	16⅝	CwE pf	2	12.		6	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
102½	93	CwE pf	8.40	9.1		1	92	d92	92	—2
27⅝	21⅛	CwE pf	2.37	11.		183	22½	d21	21	—⅜
29⅝	24⅝	CwE pf	2.87	12.		184	25½	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
47½	35½	Comsat	2.30	6.2	7	58	37	36⅝	36⅞	—⅜
26¼	13⅛	CoPsyc	.60	2.5	12	9	24	23⅝	23⅝	
22¼	16¼	ComPS	1.88	11.	7	16	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+¼
48⅝	22⅝	Compgr	.28	.8	9	44	34	33⅝	34	
17⅝	9⅛	CompSci			12	144	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
42	23½	Cplvsn s			24	73	39⅝	38½	38⅝	—⅜
19½	15⅞	ConAg s	1.16	7.2	5	12	16⅛	16	16⅛	—¼
33½	21¼	ConeMl	1.80	6.0	4	31	30⅛	30	30	—⅛
35¼	16⅝	Congolm	1	2.9	8	107	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	—⅛
39½	32½	ConnGn n	1.32	4.0	5	105	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+¼
27⅝	17	ConnM	2	8.9	18	39	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+⅛
45½	25½	Conoco	1.90	4.5	6	468	43⅛	42¼	42½	—⅜
18½	12⅝	Conrac	.80	6.2		36	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
25	21	ConEd	2.44	11.	5	342	22⅛	21⅞	22	+⅛
80⅛	69½	ConE pf	6	8.4		3	71¼	71¼	71¼	—¾
50	41	ConE pf	5	12.		10	41½	41	41	—⅛
26⅛	21	ConFds	1.76	7.3	6	135	24⅛	24¼	24¼	—⅛
28¼	19¾	CnsFrt	1.30	5.7	4	113	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+⅛
45	33⅜	CnsNG	3	8.1	6	93	37½	37	37	—⅝
23⅛	18⅛	ConsPw	2.36	12.	6	295	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
58⅞	51⅜	CnPw pf	4.52	8.6		z210	52¾	52¼	52¼	
83⅛	63⅛	CnPw pf	7.76	12.		z2560	67⅝	66	67⅝	+3½
24⅞	19⅝	CnPw pr	2.50	12.		2	20½	20½	20½	
22¼	17½	CnPw pr	2.23	13.		8	18⅛	17¾	17¾	—⅛
24¼	18⅝	CnPw pf	2.43	13.		7	19	19	19	
17½	7⅝	ContAir	.30e	3.4	3	234	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	—⅛
8½	3⅝	ContCop			4	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12	9¼	CntC pf	1.25	13.		z30	10	10	10	
27¾	22⅝	CntlCorp	2	7.8	5	536	25½	25	25½	—⅛
31⅞	25⅝	CntlGrp	2.40	8.3	7	38	29⅝	29	29	—⅛
24½	19⅝	CntGp pf	2	10.		1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—¼
49	40	CntGp pf	4.50	11.		5	40⅝	40¼	40¼	—¼
30⅝	24	Contill	1.60	6.5	5	64	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	—½
17⅝	14⅛	ConfTel	1.36	9.1	7	119	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	
51	28⅝	CllData	.40	.9	7	253	44⅝	43⅞	44¼	—⅝
30½	25⅝	Contd	1.60	5.5	7	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+⅛
10⅛	3½	CookUn	.07e	1.1	10	164	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
64¼	41½	Coopln	1.84	3.2	8	20	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛	
39¼	31⅝	Coopl pf	2.90	8.0		160	36¼	36	36¼	
26¼	17	CoopLab	.60	2.9	9	29	20⅝	20¼	20½	
17	10⅛	CoopTR	.80	7.4	4	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
23½	17¾	Copelnd	.92	4.7	8	23	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
6	4	Cordura	.44	8.4	9	42	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
18	12⅝	Corelns	.58	3.7	6	14	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
65	51	CornG	1.88	3.4	8	281	57	55¼	55¼	—1⅝
30½	20⅝	CorrBlk	1.56	6.0	9	27	26½	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
26	16½	Cowles	1	4.5	18	1	22	22	22	—⅛
64⅝	51	CoxBdct	.75	1.2	10	3	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
13½	7¼	Craig	.25	3.0	29	17	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
36⅞	23	Crane	1.40b	4.5	6	35	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	—½
12	6⅝	CreditF	.44	6.0	4	81	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
35⅝	24	CrockN	2	7.4	3	45	27⅝	27	27⅛	—⅜
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf	2.18	9.3		9	23⅝	23½	23½	—¼
18¼	12⅝	CrmpK	1.04	6.8	5	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+⅛
33⅝	19¾	CrouHl	1.38	4.8	10	13	29⅛	29	29	—½
35¼	26¾	CrwnCk			6	60	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	—⅛
43⅛	29¾	CrwZel	2.10	5.7	6	120	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	—⅜
60¾	32	CrumF	2.52	5.1	5	200	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	—⅛
14⅝	7½	Culbro	.60	7.9		17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
39¼	28½	CumEn	1.80	6.2	4	51	29⅝	28⅞	29	
13	8⅝	CunnDrg	.40	4.0	7	5	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
11⅝	8¾	CurrInc	1.10	11.	4	28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅜
20½	12⅝	CurtW	.80	4.9	7	103	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	—⅜
29⅞	17½	Cyclps	.88	3.9	3	72	23¼	22	22⅝	—⅜
		— D—D—D —								
12⅝	7⅝	DPF			3	60	8	7⅝	8	
7⅝	4½	Damon	.20	3.9	64	102	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
20	9⅝	DanRiv	1	6.3	4	55	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
30⅝	25⅝	DanaCp	1.52	5.3	6	69	28⅝	28⅜	28½	
23¾	15	Daniel	.26b	1.4	9	22	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+⅛
49⅝	34½	Dartlnd	1.80	4.3	6	116	42⅞	42¼	42¼	—½
49⅞	34½	Dart pf	2	4.7		61	43⅛	42⅜	42⅜	—½
74½	48⅛	DataGen			10	697	49⅞	d48½	48⅞	—⅜
48⅛	31⅝	DataTer	.30	.7	13	88	41⅛	40½	41⅛	+⅛
89½	52⅝	Datapnt			14	19	83	82⅝	82⅝	—⅜
18½	13⅝	Dayco	.56b	4.0	3	8	14	13⅞	14	
44⅞	33¼	DaytHd	1.80	2.0	6	30	40⅞	40½	40½	—¼
17¼	14½	DaytPL	1.74	12.	7	79	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
115	104	DPL pf	12.50	12.		z100	104	104	104	
41½	31⅝	Deere	1.80	5.3	7	249	36⅝	35⅞	36	—¼
14⅝	11⅝	DelmP	1.38	12.	6	73	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
47⅝	36⅛	DeltaA	1.20	3.3	6	221	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	—⅛
8¼	7	Deltec	2.50c		23	14	7⅝	7	7	—⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Deltona			13	16	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
21⅝	16⅛	DenMf s	1	5.8	6	x24	17½	17¼	17¼	—¼
26¾	16½	Dennys	.88	5.3	6	73	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
20	14⅝	Dentsply	.88	5.0	10	42	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
13	10	DeSoto	1	9.1	8	11	11⅛	10⅞	11	
15⅞	12⅝	DetEd	1.60	12.	7	169	13⅛	13	13⅛	
68½	59	DetE pf	5.50	9.2		5	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	+⅜
91½	75	DetE pf	9.32	12.		z200	76	75⅝	75⅝	+⅝
75½	59	DetE pf	7.45	12.		z220	60	60	60	
76	60	DetE pf	7.36	13.		z100	58	d58	58	—2½
27	21¼	DE pfF	2.75	13.		72	21⅝	d21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
27	21⅛	DE pfB	2.75	13.		20	22	21½	21½	—¼
22⅝	17½	DetE pr	2.28	13.		6	18	18	18	
25⅝	16½	Dexter	1	4.7	8	129	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
14⅝	8⅛	DiGior	.56	6.5	5	58	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
26½	15⅝	DialCp	1.20	6.7	6	1	18	18	18	
43¼	30⅝	Dialnt	2.20b	4.3	7	40	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	—⅜
27½	19	DiamS	1.60	6.5	8	193	24⅝	24⅜	24½	
30½	16⅝	Diebold	.70	2.5	11	55	28⅝	28	28⅛	+¼
66⅝	46	DigitalEq			14	321	61⅝	60⅞	60⅞	—1⅛
14⅝	7	Dillingm	.60	5.3	4	x44	11½	11¼	11¼	—⅛
23¼	16⅝	Dillon s	1.08	6.0	9	31	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
44⅝	33	Disney	.48	1.3	10	224	37	36⅝	36⅝	—½
6	2⅛	Divrsfdln			9	54	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
6⅞	3	DivrsMtg				44	4¼	4¼	4¼	—⅛
19¼	10	DrPepper	.68	6.3	9	330	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
27	15⅝	Documat			7	16	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
47⅝	36⅛	DomeM g s	.50	1.4		728	36⅝	36¼	36¼	—½
5⅝	3⅛	DonLJ	.14	3.7	11	54	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
30⅝	25½	Donnly	1	3.5	9	22	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
20	11	Dorsey	.75	5.6	4	7	13⅝	13½	13½	—¼
30¼	28½	Dover s	.86	2.8	10	8	30⅛	30¼	30¼	+⅛
34⅝	26⅛	DowCh	1.60	5.4	7	527	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	—⅛
40	31¼	DowJn	1.44	3.8	12	x52	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+⅛
35⅛	23⅝	Dravo	1.28	4.8	7	62	27	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
57½	35	Dressr	1.10	2.3	9	326	49⅝	48½	48⅝	—⅝
17¼	14⅛	DrexB	1.60	10.		11	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
20⅞	10⅛	Dreyfs	1.02e	5.6	7	4	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
45⅞	37	duPont s	2	5.1	6	426	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	—⅛
46	38⅛	duPnt pf	3.50	9.2		4	38½	d38	38	—⅜
57½	46	duPnt pf	4.50	9.4		2	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
20⅝	16½	DukeP	1.92	11.	6	451	17⅝	17	17	—⅛
96⅝	77	Duke pf	8.70	12.		z490	76¼	d75½	75½	—2
91⅛	72½	Duke pf	8.20	11.		z4020	73	d71¾	73	+½
87	68	Duke pf	7.80	12.		z290	66	d65¼	65¼	—¾
26⅝	24⅝	Duke pf	2.69	11.		6	24⅝	24¾	24¾	
97½	78⅛	Duk pfM	8.84	11.		z100	78½	78½	78½	
92	72½	Duke pf	8.28	12.		z80	70	d70	70	—⅜
48⅝	30⅝	DunBr	1.76	4.5	13	46	39⅝	39¼	39½	+¼
17	14	DuqLt	1.80	13.	8	85	14⅛	14¼	14¼	—⅛
23	16⅝	Duq prK	2.10	12.		21	17½	17¼	17½	+½
25	18⅝	Duq pr	2.31	12.		z100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
27½	23¼	Duq pr	2.75	12.		z200	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
11⅝	6	DutchB	.18	2.0		26	9⅝	9	9⅛	—⅛
7⅝	4⅝	DynAm	.10a	1.9	6	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		— E—E—E —								
40⅝	25	EG&G	.60	1.6	12	41	37¾	37⅝	37¾	
3⅛	1⅝	EMI	.19t		75	705	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
27½	22⅝	E Sys s	1	4.0	18	12	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	—⅜
25⅝	19⅛	EagleP	.88	4.0	7	35	22⅛	21⅞	22	
21⅝	15⅝	Easco	1.20	7.5	5	9	16¼	16	16	
11	6	EastAir			4	394	6⅝	6	6⅛	
24⅞	20	EsAir pf	2.69	14.		27	20¼	d19⅝	19⅝	—⅜
24	13	EastGF	.92	5.4	7	117	17⅝	16⅞	17	—⅜
15⅝	12⅝	EastUtl	1.60	13.	7	54	13	12⅝	12½	
66⅝	49¼	EsKod	2.40	4.8	8	1086	50	49⅝	49⅝	—⅜
29⅝	25	Eaton s	1.72	7.1	4	161	25⅛	d24	24⅝	—⅝
21½	14⅝	Echlin	.44	2.5	12	101	18	17¼	17½	—½
30⅝	23½	Eckrd Jk	1	3.7	11	27	27½	26⅝	26⅝	—¾
35	23⅝	EdisBr	1.32	5.4	6	4	24½	24¼	24½	+⅛
19⅞	13½	Edwrd	.60a	3.8	4	22	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
22¼	14⅝	ElPaso	1.48	7.5	6	389	20⅛	19¼	19¾	
24¾	19½	EPG dpf	2.35	12.		11	20⅝	19⅝	20¼	+½
12⅝	8⅛	ElcorCp	.24	2.7	6	10	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
8⅝	5½	ElecAssc			9	26	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
28	17	EDS	1	4.3	12	10	23⅝	23	23	—¼
5⅝	2⅝	ElMeMg			29	564	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
9½	7	EMM pf	1k			28	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+¼
26¾	17½	Elgin	1.60	8.4	6	46	19	18⅝	19	
7⅝	3½	Elixir			14	90	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅜
39	32⅝	EmrsEl	1.44	4.4	10	368	33	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
23⅛	16⅝	EmryA	1	5.5	10	23	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+¼
41⅝	29¼	Emhart	2.40	7.6	6	83	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	—⅛
14½	11⅛	EmpDs	1.44	12.	7	27	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
29¾	13⅛	EmpGas	.50	2.1	7	3	24	24	24	—¼
49⅝	25⅝	EngMC	1.98	4.7	5	129	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	—⅝
27⅝	16⅝	Ensrch	1.56	6.1	10	453	26	25⅝	25⅝	
18⅝	12⅝	Entex s	.80	5.7	7	63	14⅛	13¾	14	—¼
23⅝	12½	Envrtec	1	7.8	10	107	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
24½	20⅝	Equifx	2.20	11.	6	38	20¼	d20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
11½	9	Equimk	.96	10.	5	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
23½	17¾	EqutG s	1.64	7.9	5	12	21	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
20⅝	14⅝	EqtLf	2	14.	7	75	14⅞	d14⅝	14⅝	—½
32	23⅝	Esmrk	1.84	6.6	6	47	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	—⅜
23⅝	8⅝	Esquire	.70	4.2	5	18	16¾	16½	16½	—⅛
14⅝	10½	EssexCh	.70	6.4	5	10	11	10⅝	10⅝	
30½	11⅝	Estrlin	.80	3.3	7	44	24⅝	24	24	—½
30	19⅝	Ethyl	1.35	5.4	5	46	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—⅜
24⅞	16	EvanP	1.60a	7.4	5	63	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
14¼	11⅝	Evan pf	1.40	12.		9	12	11⅞	12	
38	25¼	ExCelO	1.90	5.8	6	39	33⅛	32⅝	33	+⅛
18⅝	15	Exclsr	1.77e	12.		15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
61¼	48	Exxon	4.40	7.7	7	1834	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛	—⅝
		— F—F—F —								
29½	22	FMC	1.40	5.7	6	147	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	—¼
39	31½	FMC pf	2.25	6.9		2	33	32⅝	32⅝	—¼
10⅝	7⅛	Fabrge	.40	5.0	7	47	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
8	4⅝	FabriCtr	.28	5.9	4	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
7¼	3⅝	FacetEnt			84	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
36	25	Fairchd s	1	3.3	5	34	31½	30⅝	30⅝	—⅜
13⅞	8⅝	FairmtF	.76	6.1	12	15	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅜
11	8⅛	Fairmtpf	1	9.8		z1000	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
15⅝	9¼	FamDir	.40	3.4	7	22	12	11⅝	11⅝	
5	3⅛	FarahMf				49	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Fedders				142	3½	3¼	3¼	—⅛
46¾	32	FedCo	2.40	6.7	5	6	36	35⅝	36	+½
39⅝	27	FedExpr			12	73	35½	35	35⅛	—½
20¼	15⅝	FdMog s	1.08	6.6	5	33	16⅜	16¼	16¼	—⅜
19⅝	15	FedNM	1.28	7.6	5	301	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
31	18⅛	FedPB	.90	3.4	25	96	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	—⅛
37½	22½	FPap pf	1.20	3.7		4	33	32⅝	32⅝	—⅜
17⅞	12¼	FdSignl s	.80	5.7	6	11	14¼	14	14	—⅜
34½	25⅝	FedDSt	1.70	6.5	6	874	26⅝	d25⅝	26	
29⅝	18⅝	Ferro	1.20	5.8	5	60	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
13½	7½	FldFin	.60	6.8	3	35	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
34½	29½	FldUnl	2.80	9.3	5	9	30⅛	30	30⅛	+⅛
37¾	24⅝	Fldcst	1.40a	5.3	4	14	26½	26¼	26⅝	+⅛
18½	10	Filmwy	.20b	1.8	7	58	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	—⅛
	6⅝	Filmwy pf				12	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
19	10	FinCpA	.50	3.7	5	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
19½	12½	FinSBar	1	7.0	5	90	14⅝	14	14¼	
45½	21⅝	FinlFed	1.40	5.1	5	47	28	27½	27½	—½
13⅝	8⅝	Firestn	.60	6.9		219	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	—⅛
21⅞	14	FtChrt	.80	5.2	5	85	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
20⅝	14⅝	FstChic	1.20	8.1	5	351	15	d14½	14⅝	—½
40¼	31½	FtBnTx	1.56	4.3	7	85	36⅝	36	36	—⅛
42⅛	31¼	FtlnBn	1.40	3.9	8	96	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	—⅜
22⅝	8⅝	FstMiss	.40	2.1	19	391	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
33½	25	FstNBo	2.20	7.7	4	43	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+⅛
25⅝	20⅝	FNStBn	2.20	11.	5	17	20⅝	20½	20½	—⅛
15	9¼	FstPa	1.32	13.	7	249	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
3	1⅝	FstPa wt				15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1	FtPaMtg				9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
19½	10½	FtUnRl	1.20	8.6	14	6	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
8⅛	6⅛	FtVaBk	.50	7.8	5	12	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
28	22½	FtWisc	1.88	7.3	5	28	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
28½	19⅝	FischM	1.40	5.9	6	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
15½	7⅝	FishFds	.60	7.5		120	8⅛	7⅞	8	
23	13⅛	FishrSci	.52	2.8	6	56	18½	18⅛	18½	
12⅝	7	FleetEnt	.52	7.2	5	91	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
18⅛	15½	Fleming	1	6.2	7	13	16½	16¼	16¼	
19⅝	12⅝	FlexiV	.80	6.1	4	72	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15	11⅝	Flexi pf	1.61	13.		28	12⅝	12	12	—⅛
52	25¼	Flintkt	1.40b	2.8	7	175	50⅝	50	50⅛	—⅛
69	33½	Flint pf	2.25	3.3		2	67½	67½	67½	+½
63	38⅛	FlaECst			4	10	48½	48⅛	48⅛	
28⅝	24⅝	FlaPL	2.40	9.6	6	262	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	—¼
32⅝	26½	FlaPow	2.76	9.9	7	70	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+⅛
40¼	20⅝	FlaStl	1.80	5.3	3	4	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
47¼	34½	Fluor s	1	2.2	12	719	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	—⅜
23	16¼	FooteC	1.10	7.9	7	5	21⅝	21½	21⅝	—⅛
45⅝	36½	FordM	4	11.	3	540	36⅝	d36⅛	36¼	—⅜
30⅞	17⅞	ForMK	1.56	5.6	6	123	28¼	27½	27⅞	—⅝
49	28⅝	FMK pf	1.80	4.0		3	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	—⅛
13½	10⅛	FtDear	1.24	11.		28	11¼	11	11	—¼
47¼	35½	FrtHow	1.32	3.3	9	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+⅛
36⅝	18⅝	FosWh s	.64a	3.2	7	187	20⅝	19½	20	+⅝
14⅝	5⅛	Fotomat	.25i		20	109	6⅝	5⅞	6	
40⅛	24⅛	FourPhs			12	92	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	—½
13⅝	8¼	FoxStoP	.68	7.3	6	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
44⅝	29⅝	Foxbro	1.20	3.3	9	5	36⅛	36	36	—¼
10⅝	5⅛	FrankM	.40	5.5	4	229	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+¼
50⅝	30	FrptMn s	1.20	2.9	10	232	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	—⅛
18½	9⅝	Frigtrn	.30	3.0	9	62	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
40	25⅝	Fruehf	2.40	8.8	4	95	28	27	27½	—
15¼	8¼	Fuqua	.44	3.1	3	383	14¼	13¾	14	
14⅞	12¼	Fuqa pf	1.25	9.3		6	13½	13¼	13½	+
		— G—G—G —								
13⅝	9¼	GAF	.68	7.3	5	201	9½	9¼	9⅜	+
17⅝	14	GAF pf	1.20	8.6		27	14	14	14	
46	23⅝	GATX	2	5.9	6	150	35½	34	34	—
56½	30	GAT pf	2.50	5.7		3	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—
39⅝	12⅝	GCA	.20	.5	18	476	38	36⅝	37	—
14⅛	6⅝	GDV			3	22	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	—
6⅝	3⅜	GF Eqp			8	11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—
23¼	13½	GK Tec	1.10	5.4	5	52	20½	20¼	20⅜	—
28⅝	20	GK pf	1.94	7.9		8	24⅝	24½	24½	—
3⅝	1⅜	GMR Pr				21	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—
33⅝	23⅝	GamSk	1.50	6.2	4	30	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	—
28	21½	GaSk pf	1.60	7.6		2	21½	d21	21	—
49¼	39½	Gannett	2	4.4	13	63	46½	45⅜	45½	—
13½	6⅝	GapStr	.38	5.2	4	35	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
26⅝	14⅝	Garfink	1.24	8.4	5	21	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—
16¼	12⅝	GasSvc	1.28	8.6	6	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+
9¼	6	Gatewy	.60	6.6	5	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
47¼	25⅝	GearhtO	.32	.8	21	20	42⅝	41½	42	+
37⅝	23⅝	Geico	1	3.2	9	12	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞	—
30	20⅝	GemCo				16	24⅝	24	24	—
17½	13½	Gemin	1.80	11.		6	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+
14	9⅛	GAInv	1.22e	9.5		40	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+
64⅝	33½	GnAmO	.60b	1.0	26	95	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	—
17⅝	14	GnBcsh	.80	5.7	4	9	14⅛	14	14	
17½	6⅛	GnCare s			17	354	15⅞	15	15⅞	+
25⅝	17⅝	GCInm s	.68	3.5	8	52	19⅝	19½	19⅝	—
48½	27¼	GDyns	1.20	2.6	7	439	46⅝	46	46⅛	—
60⅝	50	GDyn pf	4.25	7.4		3	57½	57½	57½	—
55⅝	45½	GenEl	2.80	5.8	6	499	48⅝	47⅝	48	—
37	28⅝	GnFds	2	6.0	6	104	33½	33⅛	33½	
47	22⅝	GnGth	1.56e	4.4	26	322	35½	35⅛	35⅛	—
23⅛	9½	GnHost	.70	3.9	8	9	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+
47⅝	25⅝	Gnlnst	.80	2.0	8	239	39⅝	39	39⅝	—
46	31	Gnlnstr pf	3	7.6		3	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—
14⅛	10⅛	GenMed	.44	3.7	9	7	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
36⅝	23½	GnMills	1.32	5.3	9	81	24⅞	24½	24⅝	
65⅝	53⅝	GMot	6.30e	11.	5	1353	56⅝	55⅝	56	—
47⅝	39⅛	GMot pf	3.75	9.3		6	40½	40	40½	+
64½	52½	GMot pf	5	9.5		1	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+
18¼	10½	GnPort	.80	5.8	4	36	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
18⅞	7⅝	GPU	1.20e	15.	4	665	8	d 7¾	7⅞	—
14	5⅝	GnRefr			6	27	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
37⅝	24⅜	GnSignl	1.28	3.7	10	28	34½	34⅜	34⅜	+
11	6⅛	GnSteel	.40b	4.6	7	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
30¼	26½	GTE	2.72	10.	6	790	27⅛	26⅞	27	
27	21	GTE pf	2.48	12.		4	21⅜	21½	21½	+
14½	12¼	GTFl pf	1.30	10.		z180	12½	12½	12½	+
27	19	GTire	1.50	7.5	5	256	20⅛	20	20⅛	+
5¼	3⅝	Genesco			16	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
24	18	Genst g s	1.20			5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
26⅞	21	GenuPt s	.88	3.5	11	122	25⅛	25	25⅛	—
30⅝	24	GaPac	1.20	4.9	8	711	24⅝	24⅜	24½	—
36¼	30	GaPac pf	2.24	7.3		17	30⅝	30½	30⅝	—
34⅝	30	GaPac pfB				45	30	30	30	—
24⅝	20½	GaPw pf	2.56	12.		2	21	21	21	+
25½	19⅝	GaPw pf	2.52	12.		2	20½	20½	20½	+
27⅝	22	GaPw pf	2.75	12.		20	23	22⅝	22⅝	—
77¼	59⅝	GaPw pf	7.72	12.		z200	62	62	62	+
44	22¼	Geosrc	.80	2.1	11	9	39¼	38⅞	39	—
31⅝	23¼	GerbPd	1.62	6.5	7	47	25	24⅝	24⅝	—
70	33	Getty	1.40	2.1	11	143	67½	66½	67⅛	—
18½	16½	Getty pf	1.20	7.7		9	16	d15⅝	15½	—
11⅝	6½	GiantPC	.60	8.6	9	96	7	6½	7	+
16⅝	10	GibrFn	.60	5.4	5	52	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
24½	12¼	GldLew	1	4.8	4	33	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+
17¾	12	GiffHll s	.92	6.6	4	15	14¼	14	14	—
28	23⅝	Gillette	1.72	6.8	7	183	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	—
11½	6⅝	Ginoslnc	.20	1.8	7	73	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
25⅝	14	GleasW	.80	4.2	5	16	19½	19¼	19¼	—
28⅝	12½	GlobMar	.20	.9	9	34	23½	23⅛	23½	+
17	10⅝	GldWFn	.54	3.8	5	39	14¼	14	14⅛	+
24	16⅝	Gdrich	1.44	7.9	3	45	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—
18⅜	12⅝	Goodyr	1.30	10.	6	553	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
28	16⅝	GordJw	.60	2.6	5	7	23	23	23	—
30	22⅝	Gould	1.72	7.3	8	129	24	23½	23½	—

(Continued on Page 9)

Demand for cement is outpacing supply in the United States and shortages are becoming critical.

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European Gold Market

November 5, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	
London	378.00	381.00	+
Zurich	378.00	381.00	+
Paris (12.5 kilo)	381.83	383.92	+

Official morning and afternoon fixings London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov. 79	Feb. 80	May 80
380	10.50-12.50	32.00-34.00	—.—
400	4.50-5.50	24.00-26.00	—.—
405	3.00-4.00	22.00-24.00	—.—
420	—.—	16.00-18.00	35.00-37.00
430	—.—	12.00-14.00	30.00-32.00

Gold Trading 375.50-377.50

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U.S. Credit for Poland

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP) — The Agriculture Department said today that it has extended $200 million of credit to Poland over three years

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25¾	22⅝	Gould pf1.35	5.9		1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
41¼	25⅝	Grace 2.05	5.8	8	232	35¼	35	35¼	
39	31⅛	Graingr .92	2.6	11	42	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	+⅛
14⅛	10⅜	Granitvl 1	9.1		4	11¼	11	11	—¼
16¼	10	GrayDr .50	7.6	7	15	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
10⅝	5	GtAIPc			48	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—⅛
32¼	22⅞	GtLkInt .60a	3.0	5	x23	23¾	23	23	—⅜
	21⅝	GNIrn 2.25e	8.4	9	4	27	26⅞	26⅞	—½
	29⅞	GtNoNk 1.60	4.9	6	72	33	32	32½	—½
		GtWFin s.84	4.3	5	293	20⅜	19¾	19¾	—1
		Greyh 1.04	7.7	8	539	13¾	13¼	13½	+¼
	5-16	Greyhnd wt			206	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
	8⅜	GrowG .44b	5.0	6	7	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
	3½	GthRty			18	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
	14¼	Grumm 1.20	7.2	10	11	17⅛	16¾	16¾	—⅛
	20	Grum pf2.80	13.		3	21⅝	21½	21½	—⅛
	10	Guardin s.32	2.9	6	24	11¼	11	11	—⅛
	11⅛	GlfWstn .75	5.1	3	474	15	14¾	14¾	—⅛
	64⅞	GlfW pf 5.75	8.2		1	70	70	70	—½
	29⅞	GlfW pf 2.50	7.9		4	31⅞	31⅝	31¾	+¼
	23	GulfOil 2.25	6.7	5	1701	34	33½	33⅝	—⅛
	8½	GulfRes .32	1.8	11	596	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	—1¼
29	14⅛	GulfR pf1.30	5.9		7	23½	22	22	—2
27	15¾	GulfR pf1.60	7.4		22	21¾	20⅞	21	—2
13⅝	11⅛	GlfStUt 1.36	12.	7	512	11½	11¼	11⅜	
27¼	12⅛	GulfUtd 1	4.2	10	757	24	23½	24	+⅜
14¾	7¼	Gulton .50	4.7	6	15	11	10⅝	10¾	—¼
		— H—H—H —							
6¼	2¾	HMW		6	74	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
25½	21½	HackWs 2	8.6	7	7	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+½
8⅝	4⅝	Haloco		3	41	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
29⅝	23¾	HallFB 1.34	5.1	9	22	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+⅜
84⅝	58⅝	Hallibt 1.80	2.4	11	452	77	75½	75½	—2
24⅞	18	HamrP 1.40	7.5	5	57	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
16	12¼	HanJS 1.51e	12.		22	13½	13	13	
19⅞	15¼	HanJI 1.84a	11.		35	16½	16¼	16¼	—⅛
18	10½	Hndlmn 1	9.1	5	44	11⅛	11	11	
31¼	14¾	HandyH .70	2.9	12	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+¼
41¼	26¼	Hanna 1.80	5.1	6	12	35	35	35	
41¼	28⅛	HarBrJ 1.44	4.8	5	42	30¼	30	30¼	+⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Hardees .24	2.0	5	19	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
26	11¾	Harnish 1	6.8	22	1975	15⅛	14	14½	—5½
32¼	15⅝	Harrah .50	1.7	13	37	29⅞	29½	29½	
34¾	23¼	HarrBk 2	8.2	5	92	24¾	24⅛	24¼	—½
33½	25⅛	Harris .72	2.3	12	38	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	—⅜
33¼	28	Harsco 1.80	6.1	6	16	30	29½	29½	—⅜
15⅝	10⅞	HartSM .88	8.7	4	40	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
25	18⅞	HarteHk .56	2.5	12	6	22¾	22⅝	22¾	
13	7⅛	HartfZd .40b	4.9	4	20	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
16⅞	13¼	HattSe 1.50	11.	9	4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	—⅛
27½	23⅛	HwlIEl 2.44	10.	7	31	24⅜	24	24	—⅜
19¾	11¼	HayesA 1.28	11.	202	23	12¼	12	12⅛	+⅛
18⅛	10¼	Hazeltn .60	3.5	7	111	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—½
23⅜	16¼	HealhTec s		4	13	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
19	8½	Hecks .30	2.0	7	320	14⅞	14½	14¾	+⅜
24	4⅝	HeclaM		7	92	18⅝	18	18⅛	
28	21¼	HeilmB s1a	4.0	9	16	24⅞	24½	24⅞	—⅛
42⅞	34½	HeinzH 2.20	5.9	7	310	37	36⅝	37	+¼
32	26½	Heinz pf1.70	6.3		3	27½	27	27	—½
10⅛	6⅛	HeleneC		15	36	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
34	16	Helirint 1.20	7.1	5	193	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—⅜
38¾	32⅛	HelmrP s.36	1.0	14	33	36⅛	35¼	35⅜	—⅜
3½	1⅜	HemCap			33	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+¼
8½	7⅛	HemInc.75e	9.8		x6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22¼	14½	Herculs 1.10	5.7	5	222	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—⅜
25⅝	17⅞	Hershy 1.40	6.1	6	9	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
11¾	7	Hesston		10	7	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—⅛
31⅞	25⅞	Heublin 1.52	5.6	8	48	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	
60⅞	46⅞	HewltPk s.40	.8	15	832	52⅞	51½	51⅞	—¾
11⅝	5⅞	HghVlt .12	1.4	10	45	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
38⅞	25¼	Hillenbd 1.08	3.4	6	5	32	32	32	—⅛
35⅞	22	Hilton 1	3.5	8	110	29	28½	28½	—⅜
25	15⅝	Hobart 1.20	6.1	8	34	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅜
27⅞	15¼	Holiday .66	3.9	10	231	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—½
23⅝	15⅛	HollyS			394	23¼	22¼	23¼	+1¼
10¼	8½	HmeG pf1.10	12.		51	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	—⅛
43⅛	29	Homst 1.20a	3.5	7	198	34¼	33⅞	34	—⅜
28	22	Honda .37e	1.6	17	5	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	—¼
82⅞	59⅛	Honwll 2.60	3.7	7	413	71½	70⅝	70⅝	—¾
23½	16⅞	HoovU 1.24	7.2	5	71	17½	17	17¼	
11½	2¼	Horizon		8	167	6	5⅜	5⅞	+⅛
37⅜	26	HospCp .50	1.4	13	92	37	37	37	
19¾	13	HostIntl .60	3.6	6	4	16⅝	16½	16⅝	—¼
36⅛	26¼	HougM 1.60	5.7	6	72	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
6⅝	3¾	HousFb .20	5.0	11	33	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
18	16⅞	HoushF 1.55	9.0	4	494	17⅜	17	17¼	—⅛
33½	27	HouF pf2.50	8.9		8	28⅛	28	28	
31⅝	26¼	HousIn 2.36	8.5	6	109	27⅞	27⅜	27¾	+¼
36	20	HousNG 1.10	3.6	9	73	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	+⅜
23⅝	9	HowdJn .44	2.1	13	356	21¼	20½	20½	—⅝
19¾	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.72	10.	9	21	16¾	16½	16½	—⅛
24¼	16½	HudMn g.80e			22	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
21	9¼	Huffy .75	3.9	6	55	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+¼
50	39½	HughsTl s.84	1.9	12	135	45⅝	44⅞	45	—1
36⅞	16⅞	Human .75	2.3	12	367	33⅝	31¾	32¼	
23⅞	20⅞	Huma pf2.50	12.		6	21	20⅞	21	+¼
17⅞	11	HuntCh .40	3.5	8	23	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
21⅛	14⅞	HuttEF .80	4.6	4	31	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
15½	9⅞	Huyck .72	5.8	8	48	12⅝	12¼	12½	—⅛
		— I—I—I —							
30⅞	22⅞	IC Ind 1.84	7.3	5	461	25¾	25	25⅛	—¾
47	37½	IC In pf 3.50	9.0		29	39½	38¾	39	—1¼
8	3⅛	ICN			165	3½	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
49⅞	36¼	INACp 3	7.0	5	94	43⅛	43¼	43⅛	—⅛
17½	14⅝	INAIn 1.68	11.		16	14¾	14½	14½	—⅛
15⅛	9⅞	IU Int .95	7.7	56	94	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
45	28⅞	IUInt A			1	39½	39½	39½	+3½
18⅝	13⅞	IUInt pf1.36	8.9		4	15½	15½	15½	—½
26⅛	21¼	IdahoP 2.40	11.	9	145	22	21¾	22	+⅛
	18⅞	IdealB 1.60	7.8	5	37	20⅝	20⅛	20½	—¼
	4	IdealT			87	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
23⅞	18⅝	IllPowr 2.28	12.	7	139	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+⅛
23½	20	IlPow pf2.10	11.		z50	20	20	20	
27	20	IlPow pf2.35	11.		z160	21	21	21	
43⅞	34	IlPow pf3.78	11.		z1800	34½	d32½	33	—1
47¼	34	IlPow pf 4	11.		215	36½	36	36½	—¼
29½	20⅛	ITW 1	4.0	7	14	25⅛	25	25	
29⅝	15	ImplCp 1.20	5.4	4	101	22½	22	22⅛	—½
24	14⅛	INCO .40a	2.1	21	364	18⅝	18½	18⅝	—⅛
8⅛	5⅝	IncCap			8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅛	9	IncCC 1.10e	12.		2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
109½	99	IndiM pf 12	12.		z50	100	100	100	
22½	17⅞	IndiM pf2.15	12.		9	18	17¾	17¾	—¼
23	18	IndiM pf2.25	12.		1	19½	19½	19½	—¼
30⅞	25	IndiGas 2.60	10.	5	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—½
24	20¾	IndiPL 2.12	10.	6	59	21	d20⅝	20¾	—¼
21⅞	15⅞	IndiNat 1.44	8.3	4	12	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+¼
29⅞	13½	Inexco .14	.6	20	197	24	23⅛	23½	—½
59¾	44¼	IngerR 3.16	6.1	7	205	52¾	51½	51¾	—⅝
37½	30	IngR pf2.35	7.5		14	31⅝	31½	31½	+⅛
16⅞	12½	IngrTec .54	3.9	11	14	14	13¾	13¾	—⅛
40⅞	30⅞	InldStl 2.80a	9.3	4	150	30¼	d29¾	30	—⅜
14⅝	11½	Insilco .94b	7.6	5	76	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+⅛
17½	13½	Insilc pf1.25	8.1		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1	InstInvTr			35	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
32¾	13⅝	Integon .44a	1.8	10	69	25	24	24	—1
21⅞	16¼	ItcpSe 1.92a	11.		55	17¾	17½	17⅝	
42⅞	34	Interco 2.40	6.4	6	12	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	—¼
32	24⅝	IntDiv 8.11e		5	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
29⅞	21⅞	Intrlk 2.20	8.7	4	6	25¼	25	25¼	—¼
14⅞	10¼	IntAlum .60	5.1	6	56	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
80	61⅝	IBM s 3.44	5.4	12	2506	63⅝	62⅛	63⅛	—½
25⅞	18½	IntFlav .80	4.3	11	298	18⅝	d18¼	18½	—⅜
45½	32	IntHarv 2.50	7.0	4	136	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞	—⅜
61½	34	IntMin 3	5.5	8	560	55	54⅝	54⅝	—⅜
23⅞	17	IntMult 1.20	6.6	6	29	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅝
47⅜	35⅜	IntPapr 2.20	5.9	4	254	37¼	36⅞	37⅛	+⅛
28⅝	8⅛	IntRectf .32	1.5	8	14	21	20⅞	20¾	—¼
30⅞	24¼	IntTT 2.20	8.7	5	493	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	—⅜
55½	45	IntTT pfH 4	8.8		1	45½	45½	45½	
50	40	IntTT pfK 4	9.7		30	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	—¼
38⅛	30⅝	IntTT pf2.25	7.1		12	31¾	31½	31½	—⅜
53¼	43	IntTT pf4.50	10.		17	44¾	44¼	44⅝	+¼
21⅞	15	Intrpce 1.40	7.7	4	20	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅜
40	27⅜	IntpGp 1.60b	5.4	6	7	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
15¾	13⅛	IntstPw 1.50	11.	7	23	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
23⅛	18½	InPw pf2.28	12.		z10	19	19	19	—½
26⅞	17⅝	IowaBl s.52	2.5	6	87	21¼	20½	20½	—⅛
15⅞	12¾	IowaEl 1.50	11.	6	25	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
21⅞	17¼	IowllG 2	11.	6	11	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
25½	19	IowIlI pf2.31	12.		z100	20	20	20	+1
23⅞	19¼	IowaPS 2.04	10.	5	23	20	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
26	21½	IowaRs 2.52	12.	6	25	21⅞	21¾	21¾	—⅛
6⅝	4⅝	IpcoHp .12	2.1	18	602	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
38½	28½	IrvgBk 2.44	7.5	4	10	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	
34	16¼	ItekCp		13	94	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	—½
28⅛	4⅝	ItelCp .36i			559	5¼	5	5	—⅛
14⅞	4⅝	Itel pf .72k			62	5⅝	5	5⅛	
		— J—J—J —							
27½	19½	JmesF 1.40	6.2	9	13	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
11⅝	7¾	Jamsw .08b	.9	4	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18½	14¼	Jantzen 1	6.1	7	296	16⅝	16	16½	+½
13⅛	8⅛	JapnF 1.53e	17.		45	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
38	29	JeffPlt 1.20	3.7	8	22	32⅝	32½	32½	
41½	29	JerCpf 4	14.		z100	29½	29	29½	—1½
97¼	67	JerCpf 9.36	13.		z60	70	70	70	+⅛
84¾	59	JerCpf 8.12	14.		z400	61	59	60	
22½	16	JerCpf 2.18	13.		2	16½	16⅛	16½	—⅛
27	19	JewelC 1.68	7.2	6	33	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Jewelcor		11	50	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—⅛
27¾	22	JhnMan 1.92	8.6	5	142	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	—¼
64⅞	54⅛	JnMn pf5.40	9.8		4	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	—⅛
78¾	64¾	JohnJn 2	2.9	15	210	68⅞	68¼	68¼	—½
9½	6	JohnEF		17	17	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+⅜
31⅞	22	JohnCn 1.10	4.4	7	43	25¼	25	25	—¼
16¼	9	JonLgn .60	6.3	8	13	9¾	9½	9½	—¼
21⅛	16¾	Jostens 1	5.3	8	26	19¼	19	19	—⅜
36	26½	JoyMfg 1.72	6.4	7	166	27⅛	26½	27	—¼
		— K—K—K —							
66¼	38¼	KLM 3.49e	9.0		6	39½	38½	38⅝	—⅜
28⅝	22¼	K mart .84	3.4	8	423	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	
22⅛	16⅞	KaisrAl 1.20	6.4	4	129	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
29⅜	19⅛	KaisCe 1.40	6.4	4	56	21¾	21½	21¾	
46	17⅝	KaisrSt 1.50	3.9		430	38½	37⅜	38⅛	+¼
9¼	6½	KaneMil .28	3.4	3	25	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
20⅞	12½	Kaneb .80	4.6	9	690	17¾	17½	17½	—⅛
27½	22½	KCtyPL 2.66	12.	7	69	23⅛	23	23⅛	
31¼	17½	KCSoln 1.70	4.4	5	52	25¾	25	25⅛	—⅜
11	9⅛	KCSou pf 1	10.		z50	10	10	10	+¼
	15	KanGE 1.90	12.	9	183	15⅞	15½	15¾	+⅛
	17¾	KanNb 1.48	8.1	7	12	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+¼
	15⅛	KanPLt 1.96	12.	6	155	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	—⅛
	19½	KaPL pf2.32	12.		3	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
	18⅞	KaPL pf2.23	11.		2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
11½	5¼	KatyInd		3	52	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
13⅞	5⅞	KaufBr .24	2.9	7	163	8⅜	8	8⅛	+¼
20⅛	12⅞	Keene .60	3.4	5	22	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
16⅞	6⅛	Keller .30	3.3	6	43	9⅛	9	9⅛	—⅛
21⅜	17	Kellogg 1.32	7.2	9	150	18½	18⅜	18¼	
15¼	8⅞	Kellwd .80	9.0	12	20	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
31⅞	10	KenlIRty .20e	.7	280	59	28¼	28	28	—⅛
47⅞	29⅞	Kenmtl 1.32	3.2	7	7	41½	41¼	41¼	—¼
30⅞	19	Kennct 1.20	5.1	9	192	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	—½
21⅞	17¾	KyUtil 2.04	11.	7	27	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	
14½	8⅝	KerrGls .44	4.8	5	41	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
19½	16⅞	KerrG pf1.70	10.		25	16½	d16½	16½	—½
66½	42⅝	KerrM 1.55	2.7	9	106	57⅛	56⅝	56½	—½
17¼	9¼	KeysCon			19	9½	9¼	9¼	—⅛
25¼	17	KeysInt s.48	2.1	13	8	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
39¾	27⅜	KiddeW 1.60	4.7	5	98	35	34⅝	34⅝	—⅜
51⅝	41⅞	Kidde prB 4	8.7		5	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
30	21⅞	Kidde pr1.64	6.1		3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	—½
48½	39⅛	KimbCl 2.88	7.1	6	155	41⅞	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅜
14½	11⅛	KingDSt .90	7.0	6	15	13	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
24	15⅜	Kirsch 1.32	7.7	5	9	17¼	17	17¼	+⅛
26½	20⅛	KnigtRd .70	3.0	8	24	23¼	23	23¼	
27¼	14⅞	Koehrin 1.10	5.3	5	49	21⅝	20¾	20¾	—1¼
33½	19⅛	Kollmr .64	2.2	8	24	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+⅝
27⅞	17½	Koppers 1.40	5.8	7	143	24¼	24	24	—⅛
48	41	Kopprpf 4	9.7		z20	41⅛	41½	41½	—⅞
50⅛	43	Kraft 3.20	6.9	6	45	46⅝	46¼	46⅜	—⅜
13⅛	7⅛	Kroehlr			34	8¼	8	8	—⅛
27	16	Kroger s1.36	6.9	5	321	20	19⅞	19⅝	
16⅛	9⅛	Kuhlm .80a	7.9	5	23	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
15	5	Kysor .88	7.8	4	25	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	—¼
		— L—L—L —							
11¾	5⅝	LFE .06r	.8	8	12	8¼	8	8	—⅛
18	14¼	LITCO 1	5.6	8	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
10⅝	6⅛	LTV		2	389	7½	7⅛	7¼	—⅛
57	42½	LTV pf 5	11.		1	45½	45½	45½	—½
30⅞	21¾	LTV pf 2.60	11.		28	24¼	24	24	—¼
12⅝	8¼	LQuint 1.08t	12.	12	15	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
23⅝	17⅜	LacGas 1.86	9.5	5	6	19½	19¼	19½	
19½	14¼	LamsSe s.80	5.1	5	25	16⅛	15¾	15¾	—⅛
22½	12	LaneBry 1	8.4	6	50	12⅝	d11⅞	11⅞	—½
42¼	24½	Lanier .50	1.3	13	18	38	37⅜	38	—¼
15	9⅛	LawtCh .60	5.7	11	53	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅜
23⅞	15¼	LearSg 1.04	5.4	4	17	19⅝	19	19⅛	
57¾	38¼	LearS pf2.25	4.8		1	46½	46½	46½	
24½	18¼	LswTr s1.20	5.8	6	22	21	20⅝	20⅝	
25	19½	LeeEnt .72	3.6	10	3	20¼	20	20¼	
31¼	19¼	Leesona 1.16	4.9	6	17	24⅜	23½	23½	—1
15⅝	10	LegPlat n.44	4.4	4	11	10⅛	10	10	
2⅜	1¼	LehVallnd		9	127	1¼	d 1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
13	9¼	Lehmn 1.33e	12.		108	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
23⅞	13½	Lennar s.08i	.6	6	25	14⅜	14	14¼	—¼
30	23½	Lenox 1.30	5.4	7	65	24⅜	24	24	
9	6½	LesFay .48	7.1	4	28	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
21¼	14⅝	LevFdC			16	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
14⅝	12⅞	LevFin.75a	5.8		25	13⅛	13	13	
69	31⅞	LeviStr 2.20	3.8	7	254	58⅛	57⅛	57⅜	—1¼
27¼	17⅛	LevlFzF .60	2.9	5	15	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	—⅜
28⅞	23	LOF 2.20a	8.7	5	301	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
57⅜	48¼	LOF pf 4.75	9.7		2	49½	49	49	
21½	14	LibtyCp s.60	3.8	6	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
3¾	2	LibrtyLn		29	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅛	8	LibtL pf			5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
20¼	13¼	Lilemk s.48	2.9	8	40	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	—⅜
41¾	29⅝	Ligget 2.50	6.9	6	756	38⅝	36⅛	36⅝	—1
61⅛	42½	LillyEli 2.10	3.6	13	440	58⅛	58	58⅛	+¼
48	34	LincNt 2.80	7.1	6	34	39⅜	38⅞	39⅛	+⅛
95	69	LincNtpf 3	3.8		4	78½	78	78½	+1
18¼	14½	LincPl 1.80	12.		5	15½	15¼	15¼	—⅜
8⅞	3⅞	Lionel .16	2.6	8	92	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
36½	17¾	Litton 1b	3.2	6	443	31⅞	31⅜	31½	—⅛
20½	17¼	Litton pf 2	10.		2	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
30	18⅛	Lockhd		10	89	23⅝	23	23⅛	—⅜
45	20⅝	Loctite .52	1.5	13	104	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	—⅜
69⅝	37¼	Loews 1.20	2.1	5	73	56⅝	56⅛	56¼	—⅜
18⅛	9⅛	LomFn 1	7.5	7	27	13½	13¼	13¼	
21	14½	LomMt 2.20e	12.	8	13	18⅞	17⅞	18	+⅛
26⅞	18⅝	LnStar 1.40	6.0	4	18	23⅛	23¼	23¼	—¼
18¼	13⅞	LILCo 1.78	13.	6	551	14	13⅞	14	
⅛	5-64	LILCo rt			8495	5-64	d1-16	5-64	
85	70⅛	LIL pfK8.30	12.		z20	71	71	71	
26	20	LIL pfP2.43	12.		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	—⅛
26¾	21¼	LIL pfO2.47	11.		9	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	—⅛
33	25¼	LongDr .76	2.7	12	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
39¾	24¼	LoralCp 1	2.9	10	30	35¼	35	35	
55½	20	LaLand 1.48	3.1	12	1112	48⅞	46⅞	47¾	—1
26¾	16⅝	LaPac .60b	2.9	5	121	20⅝	20¼	20½	—¼
22⅛	17⅝	LouvGs 2.06	11.	8	66	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
17¼	9½	Lowenst .30	3.2	20	13	9⅜	d 9¼	9⅜	—⅛
50⅝	39¾	Lubrzl 1.60	3.2	11	138	49⅝	49½	49½	—⅛
17¾	13¼	LuckyS 1	6.8	8	295	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	—⅛
18⅞	8⅝	Ludlow .70	5.2	11	44	13¾	13⅛	13½	—½
16¼	14	Lukens .96	6.9	9	115	14⅝	14	14	—⅜
22⅛	11⅛	LynCSys .40	2.2	12	12	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
		— M—M—M —							
30⅞	19¾	MACOM s.24	.9	20	98	27¼	27	27¼	
55½	36⅛	MCA 1.50	3.2	8	107	46⅝	46⅛	46¼	—¼
15⅝	8⅝	MEI .40	3.3	7	64	12½	12¼	12¼	
38⅜	18	MGIC 1	3.7	8	758	27½	26⅝	27	—⅜
18⅞	14⅝	MacAF 1	5.9	6	13	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	—⅜
11⅜	7⅜	MacDn .40	4.6	6	31	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+½
13¾	7½	Macke .52	5.9	5	19	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	—⅛
21⅜	8⅝	Macmill .72	4.1	9	219	17⅝	17¼	17¼	—⅛
47¼	32	Macy 1.85	4.3	6	12	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	+⅛
49	42	Macypf 4.25	9.9		z50	43	43	43	+1
18⅞	12⅝	MdsFd 1.25e	8.1		67	15¾	15½	15½	—¼
11⅝	7⅛	MagicCf .60	8.1	4	146	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
32	26⅝	MalonH 1.12	4.1	9	5	27⅜	27	27¼	+¼
		MalAst n		8	111	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
11½	5¾	ManhIn .30b	5.2	3	12	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
10¼	5¾	ManhLf .30	4.9	8	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
37⅜	30	MfrHan 2.28	7.6	5	114	30⅛	d29⅞	30⅛	+⅛
37⅞	26½	MAPCO 1.40	4.7	8	141	29⅝	29¼	29½	+⅛
44⅛	24⅞	MarMf s.80	2.0	8	1044	40½	38⅝	39¾	—⅛
47¼	34⅝	MarOil s1.60	3.6	8	x675	44¼	44	44⅛	—⅛
20⅜	13½	MarMid .80	4.6	6	117	17⅝	17	17½	—⅛
15⅝	11⅜	MarionL .64	5.1	16	76	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
14¾	9⅞	MarkCtl .36	3.0	9	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+⅛
16¾	12½	Mark pf1.20	8.8		10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
30¾	19	Marley 1	5.0	6	31	20¼	20	20⅛	—⅛
18⅞	10⅛	Marriot .16	1.0	10	1081	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
72½	57	MrshM 3.20	4.8	12	55	67	66⅝	66⅞	+⅜
25⅞	15½	MrshF 1.24	6.9	8	75	19	18	18	—⅞
48⅝	26⅝	MartM 2	5.5	5	132	36⅜	35⅝	36⅛	+⅛
22¼	9	MaryK .60	.3	9	62	21	20⅜	20⅞	
31⅞	17⅝	Md Cup .56	2.5	8	81	22½	22	22	—½
27¼	18½	Masco .60	2.7	8	148	22⅝	22	22⅝	
30⅞	17⅞	Masonil 1.20	4.6	7	121	26½	26	26⅛	—⅛
14⅜	10⅝	MasM 1.37e	13.	8	27	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
13⅝	8	MassyF g			225	9½	9	9⅜	—⅛
17½	14⅛	MasCp 1.72	12.		26	14¼	14⅛	14¼	—⅛
11⅝	9	MasInc 1.12	11.		37	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
42	28½	MatsuE .50e	1.7	8	1	30	30	30	—⅜
10¾	6½	Mattel .30	4.3	6	154	7	6⅞	7	
7⅞	3½	Mattel wt			56	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
28⅝	22½	Mattl pf2.50	11.		6	22½	d22⅜	22½	
27⅞	22⅜	MayDS 1.40	5.8	6	72	24⅜	24	24	—⅛
25¼	18½	MayerO 1	4.8	7	5	21¼	21	21	—⅜
5	3⅛	MaysJW		3	21	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
28¾	22½	Maytg 1.80	7.1	8	219	25⅞	25½	25½	—½
24¾	15⅝	McDrm 1.20	5.7	14	234	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
30¼	22½	McDr pf2.20	9.2		19	24⅝	24	24	—⅛
30⅞	24¾	McDr pf2.60	11.		1	24⅛	d24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
57⅞	39¼	McDnld 1.56	1.4	9	461	41⅞	41	41½	—1¼
36¼	20	McDonD .75	2.8	5	178	26⅝	26¼	26¼	—⅛
32¾	23⅝	McDonh 1.32	5.2	5	4	25½	25½	25½	—¼
31⅝	22½	McGEd 1.80	7.3	6	33	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
34	20⅝	McGrH 1.28	5.1	8	422	25½	25¼	25¼	—⅛
64⅜	19¾	McIntyr g			z2690	44	42½	42½	—2
16½	12	McLean .64	5.1	13	16	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
13⅝	8	McLout		3	50	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
46¼	9⅜	McMorO.10	.2	256	126	41¾	39½	41	
20½	10	McNeil .80	5.1	8	23	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+¼
29⅞	22⅝	Mead 1.80	7.3	5	101	25	24⅝	24⅝	
48½	27⅛	Measrx .50	1.6	11	23	31	30⅝	30⅞	—⅜
56⅝	26½	Medtrn .60	1.2	15	22	52¾	52½	52⅝	—⅛
31½	24⅞	Melville 1.40	5.3	7	671	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	—¼
39	17⅝	Memorex		4	365	23⅝	22¼	23	
41	33	MercStr 1a	2.6	6	11	38⅜	38½	38⅜	+⅛
29¼	22½	MerTx s1.20	5.1	6	142	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	+⅛
71⅝	56¾	Merck 1.90	2.9	13	209	66¼	65⅝	66	—¼
35⅝	26¼	Merdith 1.20	3.9	6	5	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	
21⅞	15¼	MerrLy .96	5.4	7	200	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	—⅛
75¼	26⅛	MesaPet .12	.2	14	408	64⅞	63⅛	64	—⅜
38¼	34⅞	MesaPet wi			615	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+⅛
32	27⅞	MesaRoy wi			432	29¼	28⅞	29	—⅛
18¾	14⅜	Mesab 1.49e	9.5	12	6	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
21¾	15¼	Mesta .45i			15	15½	15¼	15¼	
27⅞	14½	MGMs .60	3.5	9	173	17⅞	17	17⅜	—⅛
73	44⅞	Metrm 2.80	4.3	8	38	65	64½	64½	—⅛
40	29⅞	MtE pfC3.90	13.		z130	31	30¼	30¼	—⅛
88½	51	MtE pfF8.12	15.		z230	52½	52½	52½	+1½
81	53	MtE pfG7.68	15.		z40	50	d50	50	—3
24⅛	19¾	MhCn pf2.25	10.		6	20	20	20	
15⅝	12½	MchGs 1.30b	9.5	10	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
28¼	24½	MhWl pf2.67	11.		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
22⅞	16½	MdCTel 1.68	9.4	6	24	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+¼
27½	21¾	MdCT pf2.06	9.2		5	22½	22½	22½	
16⅜	12⅝	MidSUt 1.52	11.	6	259	13⅝	13⅜	13½	—⅛
4½	1⅞	MidlndM			5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
27½	14⅝	MidRos 1.20	5.2	7	42	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+⅜
29½	17⅛	MillerW .90	4.7	7	2	19⅛	19¼	19¼	—⅛
35⅝	19⅛	MiltBrd 1	3.8	7	152	27⅛	26½	26½	—⅝
22¼	11⅜	MilRoy .40	2.2	12	4	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
25⅝	19	MinnGs 1.94	9.1	5	4	21½	21¼	21¼	
66	48⅛	MMM 2.40	4.8	9	723	50	49½	49⅝	—¼
21¼	18¼	MinPL 1.94	11.	5	38	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
15⅝	9⅝	MirroCp .96	7.0	9	7	13⅞	13¾	13¾	—⅛
27⅜	26	Misnins s		8	55	27⅜	27½	27½	—⅛
55⅝	45½	MPacC 3	6.3	4	36	47⅜	47¼	47¾	+½
13⅝	10⅝	MoPSv 1b	8.5	8	14	11¾	11½	11¾	+⅛
23⅝	20¾	MoPS pf2.44	12.		2	21	21	21	+¼
56	36¼	Mobil s 3	6.1	6	2492	50	48⅝	49½	—½
2⅞	1⅜	MobileH		10	2	2	2	2	
16¼	11⅞	MdMer .20	1.4	8	11	14⅝	14½	14½	—¼
14½	7⅞	Mohasco .90	11.	8	62	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
14⅝	7	MohkDta		9	171	11⅛	10⅜	10⅝	—¼
18¾	14⅛	Monrh s 1	5.8	4	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
49⅝	19½	Monogr .65a	1.8	5	8	37⅛	37	37	—⅛
62	45	Monson 3.40	6.1	6	315	56⅛	55⅝	56	
19⅝	16	MntDU 1.80	9.9	7	54	18⅛	18	18¼	+½
24⅝	19⅝	MonPw 2.04	11.	7	68	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
20⅞	16½	MonSt 1.80a	11.		75	16⅞	16½	16½	—¼
9¼	7¼	MONY .92e	12.	9	41	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	—¼
37½	27	MoorM 1.12	3.4	5	51	33⅜	33⅛	33¼	—⅛
54⅞	43⅝	Morgan 2.50	5.5	6	267	45⅝	45½	45½	—⅛
35⅝	18¾	MorKn 1.50	4.9	5	114	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	
19	14	MorseSh .66	4.5	5	127	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—½
8⅜	5⅛	MtgTrAm		5	55	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
34½	25¾	MorNor 1.40	5.0	8	41	28½	28	28⅛	—⅜
55½	36	Motrola 1.20	2.5	10	318	48⅞	47½	47½	—1
26⅞	24½	MtFuel 2.20	8.2	10	186	27	26¾	26¾	+¼
26⅞	23	MtSTel 2.32	9.9	7	26	23⅜	23⅛	23½	—¼
14¾	6½	Munford		1.4	26	69	7⅜	7	7⅛
8¾	4½	Munfd pf.40	7.8		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
17½	12½	Munsng 1.20	9.3	14	7	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
15⅞	11⅜	MurphC 1.28	9.7	11	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
79½	40	MurpOil 1	1.3	11	52	75½	74¼	75¼	—½
21⅞	14½	MurryO 1	5.7	6	12	17⅝	17½	17½	+¼
14¾	11⅝	MutOm 1.32	11.		39	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
14⅝	9½	MyersL .50	4.3	7	57	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+⅛
		— N—N—N —							
22½	12¾	NCH .64	3.7	8	143	17⅜	17	17⅛	—¼
16⅝	11¾	NCNB n .64	5.4	5	175	12	11¾	11⅞	
81⅛	56⅛	NCR 1.60	2.7	7	311	60½	58⅝	59⅛	—1⅜
30½	18	NLInd 1.20	4.2	9	355	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	—⅜
37	19	NLT 1.12	4.8	6	257	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	—⅜
11½	8⅛	NVF s		5	172	9⅝	8⅞	9	
26¼	21½	Nabisco 1.62	7.8	7	82	21⅝	d20⅞	20⅞	—⅝
35⅝	25½	Nalco 1.36	4.5	10	65	30⅝	30½	30½	+¼
33¼	10⅝	Narco .68	5.4	18	20	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	—⅜
32¼	20⅛	Nashua 1.50	5.7	5	118	26½	26⅛	26¼	
50	28⅝	NatAirl .50	1.1		925	47⅝	47	47¼	—⅛
25⅛	14⅛	NatCan .72	3.6	4	59	20⅛	20	20	+⅛
45⅛	26½	NCan pf1.50	4.3		1	35	35	35	+1
15⅛	9	NtCtyL .60	5.4	7	70	11⅛	11	11⅛	
35⅝	27½	NtDetr 2	6.3	5	7	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	—⅛
30⅝	18⅛	NatDist 1.80	7.4	6	300	25	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
21⅝	17¾	NDist pr1.85	11.		6	17½	d17	17	—⅜
31	24⅞	NatFG 2.54	9.5	5	13	26⅞	26	26⅞	+⅛
26	20⅝	NFG pf 2.30	11.		15	21⅝	20¾	21⅛	+⅞
24⅛	15½	NatGyp 1.48	7.8	4	76	19	18¾	18⅞	
3⅞	1⅝	NatHom		17	31	2	1⅞	2	
19	7⅞	NtLibt n .28	1.6	11	363	17	15½	17	+⅜
24⅝	16¼	NMdCr s.60	3.0	9	46	20	19½	19¾	—⅛
23⅛	12½	NMedE s.60	3.2	10	91	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	—⅜
18⅛	11¼	NMineSv .56	4.7	21	4	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
19⅝	15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	8.8	10	57	17¼	16¾	17	+¼
34½	18½	NtSemic		10	1429	30⅝	29½	29½	—¾
21¼	14	NtSvln 1.08	6.0	6	3	18	18	18	
17¾	13⅝	NStand 1.24	9.1	5	15	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
35½	27½	NatlStl 2.60	8.7	4	261	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—¼
5⅜	3⅝	NatTea		6	8	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅛
31⅜	26¾	Natom s1.10	3.9	5	249	29	28	28⅛	—½
21⅞	19⅜	NevPw s2.12	9.7	8	63	u22¼	21⅝	21⅞	+½
17⅜	12½	NevP pf1.60	12.		z620	13	13	13	—1
23⅜	19⅜	NEngEl 2.24	11.	6	30	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	—⅜
15⅝	13⅝	NEngE 1.60	11.	5	14	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
26⅜	17⅝	NENucl s.26	1.1	18	90	23⅜	22¾	22¾	—¼
36¼	31	NEngT 3.16	10.	7	25	31½	31⅛	31⅛	—⅜
18⅛	15	NYSEG 1.76	12.	6	169	15¼	15	15	
38½	31	NYS pf 3.75	12.		z160	32	31⅝	32	
3⅞	2⅛	Newcrp			58	3⅜	3	3⅛	—⅜
10⅛	7½	Newell n.70	9.0	4	30	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
46⅜	22⅜	Newhall .80	2.1	8	13	38⅜	38¼	38½	
33⅝	19¾	Newmt 1.30a	4.7	5	422	27⅝	27	27½	—½
102¾	67	Newt pf4.50	5.4		1	83	83	83	—1
17⅞	7⅝	Newprk .20	1.4	11	126	15½	14¾	14¾	—¾
15⅝	12	NiaMP 1.44	11.	6	207	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	—⅛
36	29¼	NiaMof 3.40	12.		z50	29⅝	d29⅝	29⅝	—⅜
40	32	NiaMof 3.90	12.		z20	32	32	32	—1½
14⅝	9⅝	NiagSh 1.21e	9.2		16	13⅜	13	13⅛	+⅛
35⅝	26⅛	NICOR 2.52	8.6	6	52	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	+¼
28⅝	21½	NorfWn 1.92	8.7	4	153	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	—⅜
25⅝	17⅜	Norlin 1.60	8.4	4	36	19⅛	18⅞	19	+⅛
28⅞	18⅜	Norris 1.40	7.1	5	43	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
38½	14⅞	NACoal .64	2.4	7	24	27⅝	27	27	—⅛
5⅛	2⅝	NoAMtg			43	3⅛	3	3	
32	24¾	NoAPhl 1.70	6.2	4	12	27½	27⅛	27¼	—¼
10⅝	8⅝	NoestUt 1.10	12.	7	266	9½	9⅜	9½	+¼
21⅞	11½	NCalSL .70	4.8	4	42	15	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
16⅝	13⅛	NIndPS 1.50	11.	7	411	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
53	32¼	NorNGs 3	6.4	6	51	46⅝	46	46⅝	+⅜
89	85	NoNG pf6.40	7.6		z100	84½	d84½	84½	—⅜
25⅝	21⅜	NoStPw 2.28	10.	6	183	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
102	79	NSPw pf8.80	11.		z540	81⅝	80	81⅞	+2⅞
44½	29¼	NorTel g.80			151	37⅝	37	37⅝	—¼
8⅝	4⅞	Nthgate g			27	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅛
40⅛	27⅜	Nortrp 1.80	5.2	5	112	35⅝	34⅜	34⅜	—⅜
36¼	23¼	NwstAirl .80	3.0	7	561	27	26½	26½	—⅜
29⅛	23	NwtBcp 1.32	5.1	6	81	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
26¼	17	NwtEnr s1.30	5.3	6	259	24⅞	24½	24⅝	—⅛
37⅝	24⅜	Nwtlnd 2.05	6.3	6	79	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	—⅛
11⅞	8⅜	NwMLf 1e	11.	9	22	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
32⅜	25	NwSfW 1.80	7.0	5	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+⅛
34⅝	22	Norton 1.60	5.4	6	5	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
18⅛	14⅝	NorSim 1.04b	6.9	7	97	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
35⅛	25½	Nucor s .36	1.2	5	70	30	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
		— O—O—O —							
62	17⅝	OKC 1.20	3.1	6	47	39⅝	38½	38⅝	—⅛
33⅝	14⅝	OakInd .40	1.4	12	141	29	28⅝	29	+¼
20	15¼	OakiteP 1.28	8.0	7	1	16	16	16	
27¼	14⅝	OcclPet 1.25	5.3	5	748	24	23½	23¾	—⅜
12⅝	4⅞	OcclPet wt			96	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
24½	20¼	OcclP pf2.50	12.		18	20⅝	20⅝	20½	
20¾	17	OcclP pf2.12	12.		7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
22½	18⅛	OcclP pf2.30	13.		15	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
40	27¾	Ogden 1.76	6.2	5	94	33	32⅝	32⅝	—⅜
17¼	14	OhioEd 1.76	12.	9	371	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
41	31	OhEd pf3.90	13.		z50	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—½
47½	35½	OhEd pf4.40	12.		z50	36	d35¼	35¼	—⅜
46	38	OhEd pf4.56	12.		z100	38	38	38	
106	92	OhE pf10.76	11.		z820	95	93½	94	+½
78	63¼	OhP pf 8.04	13.		z50	64	64	64	+⅜
23½	17⅝	OhP pfG2.27	12.		1	18½	18½	18½	
120	104	OhP pfA 14	13.		z370	105	105	105	
119½	106	OhP pfF 14	13.		z250	105¼	d104⅛	105¼	
17⅝	13⅛	OklaGE 1.60	11.	11	216	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
9⅝	8⅛	OklGE pf.80	10.		z110	8⅛	d 8	8	—½
26¾	18	OklaNG 1.80	9.1	6	32	20	19⅝	19⅞	—⅜
25	15⅝	Olin 1	5.7	6	78	17½	17⅛	17½	+¼
33½	24½	Omark 1.44	4.9	4	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
26¼	17¼	Oneida 1	4.7	5	5	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
13¼	9½	Opelika .84	8.1	4	12	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
15¾	12½	OranRk 1.56	12.	6	49	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
9	5½	Orange .20	3.5	3	62	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
13⅝	7⅝	OrionC .30	2.9	7	89	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
19⅝	10⅝	OutMar 1.22e	11.	6	503	11½	11¼	11½	+¼
25½	17¾	OutletCo 1	5.3	6	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+¼
18⅝	13½	OverhDr .84	5.6	5	22	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+¼
25½	16	OvrnTr 1.24	5.4	4	16	23¼	23	23	+⅛
35	20¼	OverSh .50b	1.7	6	137	30½	30	30	+¼
31	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.7	7	211	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	—½
22⅝	17⅝	Owenill 1.26	7.0	4	76	18⅛	18	18	—⅛
69	55	Ownil pf4.75	8.5		11	56½	56⅛	56⅛	—⅜
12¼	8⅝	Oxfrdln .68	6.4	5	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
		— P—Q —							
23½	15⅝	PHH Gp .80	3.9	9	67	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
12⅝	7⅞	PNBMt 1.08e	13.		9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
34¼	23⅝	PPG 2	6.6	6	186	30⅜	30¼	30¼	—¼
26½	12⅝	PSA		4	28	21⅜	21¼	21¼	—½
12⅞	10⅝	PacAS 1.28	11.		12	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
25⅛	21⅝	PacGE 2.44	11.	6	295	22½	22¼	22¼	—⅛
23⅞	19¾	PacLtg 2.24	11.	5	67	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
57⅜	40¾	PacLm 2.40	5.3	12	34	45⅝	45	45	—⅜
20	17	PNwTel 1.64	9.5	6	14	17¼	17¼	17¼	+¼
22⅝	17	PacPw 1.92	11.	8	116	18	17⅞	18	
15½	12	PacTT 1.40	12.	7	114	12¼	12	12⅛	—⅛
67½	57½	PacTT pf 6	10.		z200	59	58	59	+1
22¾	10	PacTin 1	5.8	6	13	17½	17¼	17¼	
11¼	7⅛	PaineW .44	5.0	4	7	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
15⅛	12⅝	PaiW pf1.30	10.		25	12¾	12½	12½	—⅛
19⅝	14⅝	PalmBc 1.20	7.3	4	74	16½	16⅝	16½	+⅜
4⅝	3	Pamida .061			49	3⅛	3	3	
8	5½	PanAm		5	704	6¼	6	6	
55⅝	37¼	PanEP 3.10	6.0	6	275	51⅞	51¼	51¼	—⅛
24¾	17⅝	Papcft 1.25	6.9	6	57	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+⅜
22½	10¾	Pargas 1.08	6.1	6	18	18¼	17½	17⅞	—½
36	18⅝	ParkDr s .24	.7	12	157	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅛
32¾	22¾	ParHan 1.20	4.4	7	132	27¼	27¼	27¼	—¼
17¾	14⅝	ParkPn s.36	2.3	8	27	16	15⅞	16	
18¾	9¼	PatPtl		200	60	14⅝	14	14	—¼
26	16½	Pavlsnw .60	2.5	9	65	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	
26½	18⅞	Peabdy .28b	1.3	8	98	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+⅜
16⅝	6⅝	Pengo		35	20	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+¼
22½	13⅝	PenCen		7	174	18¼	17⅝	18¼	
6½	4⅜	PenCn prB			123	5⅝	5½	5½	—¼
6¼	2⅝	PenDix			32	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
11½	7½	PennCp n.12	1.5	10	213	8⅝	8	8¼	—⅛
34¾	25½	Penney 1.76	6.9	7	355	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	—⅜
21¼	17½	PaPL 2.04	12.	5	157	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
46⅜	38½	PaPL pf4.40	12.		z30	38¼	d38¼	38¼	—¼
48	39¼	PaPL pf4.50	11.		z470	41	39⅞	39⅞	—¼
93	78⅛	PaPL pf8.60	11.		z100	77½	d77½	77½	—¾
87	71⅜	PaPL pf8.40	12.		z200	73	72	72	—1
105	91	PaPL pf9.24	10.		z50	91	91	91	
119¾	104⅛	PaPL pf 13	12.		z70	105	105	105	
82½	69	PaPL pf 8	12.		z120	69¼	69	69	
35⅞	30½	Penwlt 2.20	6.9	7	16	31⅝	31⅜	31⅞	+⅛
52½	46	Penw pf2.50	5.3		1	47	47	47	
22¼	19½	Penw pf1.60	8.1		4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+¼
51⅝	26⅝	Pennzol 2.58	5.6	8	158	46⅝	45¾	45⅞	—⅜
16	9⅛	PeopDr .24	1.8	8	16	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
39⅜	31⅝	PeopGs 2.88	8.0	7	169	36¼	36	36⅛	—⅛
28½	21⅞	PepsiCo 1.14	4.8	9	253	24⅛	23¾	24	+¼
34⅛	23⅛	PerkinE .52	1.7	12	137	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
15⅝	7⅞	Pertec		14	415	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
42	29¾	Petrie 1.40	4.7	9	11	30	29⅝	29⅞	—⅛
27½	22⅝	Petroln s		11	46	24⅝	24	24	—1
29	20⅝	PetRs 2.51e	9.5		35	26½	26¼	26⅝	+⅛
26⅛	19¼	PetRs pf1.75	7.3		6	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
36¼	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.7	11	477	36	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
32	19⅝	PhelpD 1	4.3	7	103	23⅞	23⅛	23½	—⅛
17⅝	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.80	12.	8	223	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+⅛
39⅞	30	PhilE pf3.80	12.		z20	31	31	31	+1
45	36½	PhilE pf4.40	12.		z250	36½	d36	36	—1
93¼	70¼	PhilE pf8.75	12.		z120	71¼	d70	70½	—½
100	79	PhilE pf9.50	12.		z100	80	80	80	—½
82½	63	PhilE pf7.80	12.		z130	63¼	63¼	63¼	—⅛
79⅛	61¾	PhilE pf7.75	12.		z100	63	63	63	+1
30¼	19¾	PhilSub 1.10	4.2	8	40	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
38⅝	31⅛	PhilMr s1.25	3.8	8	703	33⅝	33⅛	33½	—⅜
6½	4⅛	Philind .32	.6	3	17	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
46⅛	29½	PhilPet 1.40	3.3	7	321	42⅝	42¼	42¼	—⅛
15⅝	10	PhilVH .60	5.0	5	134	12½	12	12	—⅜
20	8⅝	PiedAvt .24	1.6	4	42	15⅛	14⅞	15	—⅛
22	15⅜	PieNG 1.56a	8.4	7	14	18⅝	18½	18½	
16⅛	6¼	Pier1 .15a	.9	9	40	16	16	16	
41¼	32	Pitsbry 1.72	4.9	7	38	35	34⅝	35	
27½	23¾	Pioner s1.16	4.3	9	126	27⅛	27	27¼	+¼
30½	21⅞	PitnyB 1.20	4.8	7	116	24⅝	24½	24⅝	—¼
33¼	24⅝	PitnB pf2.12	7.9		15	27⅛	27	27	
30⅞	17	Pittstn 1.20	5.6	11	311	21⅝	21⅛	21½	—⅛
7⅜	5	PlanRsc		7	106	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—¼
22¼	16⅝	Planlrn .16	.8	14	x27	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
25⅜	10½	Playboy .12	.8	16	39	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	—⅛
29¼	19½	Plessey 1e	4.4	8	2	22½	22½	22½	
34¼	17	Pneumo 1	3.2	11	238	31⅝	30⅞	31⅜	
20⅝	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.2	11	635	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
56	22⅝	Polaroid 1	3.9	16	775	25½	25⅛	25⅝	+¼
23	14⅛	Pndrosa .40	2.9	4	364	15	d13⅝	13⅞	—1⅛
38	23⅝	PopTal 1.16	3.8	4	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	—⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Portec .80b	5.1	7	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
18⅝	13⅞	PortGE 1.70	12.	10	293	14	d13¾	13⅞	—⅛
106¾	91	PoG pf11.50	13.		z40	91½	91	91	—1
25¼	21	PorG pf2.60	12.		5	20⅞	d20⅞	20⅞	—⅜
39	27½	Potltch 1.32	4.1	6	x88	32⅜	31⅞	32¼	—⅜
14⅝	11⅛	PotmEl 1.40	12.	7	121	12	11¾	11⅞	
49	40½	PotEl pf4.50	11.		z260	40¼	d39½	39½	—1
37¾	22	Premier .81	2.4	9	8	34⅝	34¼	34¼	
16	6¾	Presley s.36i	4.8	3	132	7⅞	7½	7½	—½
19⅝	14⅝	PrimeC s		13	121	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—½
89¾	72⅜	ProctG 3.40	4.5	10	248	75⅝	74⅞	75⅛	—½
		PrdRsh s		8	53	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
28	18⅜	Proler .75e	3.4	5	8	22¼	22	22⅛	—⅛
17⅝	13⅛	PSvCol 1.60	12.	10	158	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
23½	19	PSCol pf2.10	11.		1	19	19	19	+¼
27	22½	PSInd 2.32	10.	6	x280	22⅝	d22¼	22½	+⅛
13	10¼	PSIn pf 1.08	11.		y20	10	d10	10	+⅛
21⅛	15	PSvNH 2.12	13.	6	82	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	—⅛
27½	20	PSNH pf2.75	13.		z100	21	21	21	—⅜
27¼	20⅜	PSNH pf2.81	14.		28	21	20¾	20¾	—¼
21½	17⅝	PSvNM 1.92	11.	7	86	18⅛	17⅞	18	+⅛
23½	18⅝	PSvEG 2.20	12.	6	132	19⅛	19	19	
14⅝	12¼	PSEG pf1.40	11.		2	12¼	d12¼	12¼	—½
45⅝	37½	PSEG pf4.08	11.		z3260	37	d36	37	—½
48	37	PSEG pf4.18	11.		z1000	37⅛	d36⅜	37⅛	+⅛
48½	35	PSEG pf4.30	11.		z1000	38⅛	37⅜	38⅛	+⅝
59½	42¾	PSEG pf5.05	11.		z2000	45	44⅝	45	+1¼
59½	45½	PSEG pf5.28	11.		z280	48	48	48	
24⅝	18½	PSEG pf2.17	11.		152	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
26½	20⅝	PSEG pf2.43	12.		5	21⅛	21	21	—⅛
115¾	101½	PSE pf12.25	12.		z10	102	102	102	—1
88	74	PSEG pf7.70	11.		z10	73	d73	73	—1
88½	69	PSEG pf7.80	11.		z4000	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+1⅛
11¾	5½	Publick			44	7⅛	7	7	
5⅝	3½	Pueblo		4	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅞	3⅝	PR Cem		4	40	4	3⅞	4	
17½	13⅞	PaSPL 1.64	12.	8	71	14⅜	14	14½	
41⅜	29⅞	Pullmn 1.80	5.0	7	118	36⅜	36	36	—⅞
18½	14⅝	Purex 1.28	8.1	7	96	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
9⅜	3⅛	PurtnFo			61	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
35¼	23⅝	Purolt r1.36	4.8	7	16	28⅝	28¼	28¼	—⅛
27⅝	22	QuakO 1.40	5.2	6	122	27⅛	26⅝	27	
109½	100	QuaO pf9.56	9.5		122	100⅝	100½	100½	—⅛
18	13⅜	QuakSO s.80	5.6	9	121	14⅝	13⅞	14¼	
33	18⅝	Quanex s 1	4.4	8	8	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	—⅜
10⅝	5⅞	Questor .20	2.7	12	41	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅜
23	19	QuestrpfA 2	9.9		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅜
		— R—R—R —							
14⅝	9	RBInd .24	2.1	7	77	11½	11	11¼	+¼
28¼	21½	RCA 1.60	7.4	7	534	21⅝	d21⅜	21⅝	+⅛
62¾	50⅛	RCA pf 4	7.9		3	50⅝	d50	50⅝	+¼
12½	8½	RLC s .48	4.8	4	36	10⅛	9⅞	10	
13	8½	RTE .65	7.4	6	20	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+¼
12¾	10	RalsPur .58	5.6	8	221	10½	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
14¼	6⅝	Ramad .12e	1.5	17	236	8¼	8	8	
23	12⅞	Ranco .84	6.2	5	162	13⅝	13⅛	13½	
18¼	12⅛	RapAm .60e	3.5	4	45	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
69	43⅜	RapA pf 3	4.7		4	65	63½	63½	—3½
37	21⅞	Raybt 1.60b	7.0	5	34	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
21⅛	13¼	Raymdint 1	7.5	4	116	13⅞	13¼	13¼	—½
61¾	42½	Raythn 1.60	2.9	9	177	55	54⅝	55	—⅛
33⅝	18⅝	ReadBat 1	3.1	11	40	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	—⅛
16⅛	10⅝	RltRef 1.63e	14.	7	25	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+⅜
8¼	3⅞	Redmn .14e	2.1	5	42	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅛	7⅛	ReeceCo .60	7.3	6	41	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
33⅞	24⅝	ReevsB 2	7.8	3	6	25½	25½	25½	—⅛
16½	10⅝	ReichCh .74	6.3	12	29	12¼	11¾	11¾	—⅜
70⅝	29⅜	ReinEl 1.60	2.3	15	3	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	+¼
55⅝	31⅝	RelGp 2	4.3	4	37	46⅜	46¼	46½	—⅛
26	21¾	RelG pf 2.60	11.		8	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+½
27⅝	23¼	Relin pf2.68	11.		6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+¼
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir .20	3.3	5	136	6¼	6⅛	6	—⅛
30	14⅝	RepCo .60b	3.3	4	14	18½	18¼	18⅝	
25⅝	13⅝	RepFnS s 1	4.3	5	22	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+¼
2¾	1⅜	RepMtg			25	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
31	22⅛	RepStl 2	8.1	3	123	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	—1½
31	20⅞	RepTex 1	4.2	6	17	24⅜	24	24	—½
32	9¼	ResvOil .30	.9	15	1244	u32¼	32	32	+⅜
46⅞	19⅝	RsOil pf1.75	3.7		36	u47⅛	47	47	+⅛
32⅜	20⅝	RevcoD .80	3.0	10	333	27⅛	26⅝	27	—⅜
17⅝	11¾	Revere		2	90	12⅝	11⅞	12	
55⅞	44⅝	Revlon 1.56	3.5	11	120	45	44⅜	45	
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	4.4	6	126	14	13½	13½	—½
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd .96	5.6	6	56	17¼	17	17⅛	+⅛
66⅞	54½	Reynln 4.20	6.6	6	192	64	63	63¼	—1
50¾	46½	Revln pf4.10	8.8		24	46⅞	46⅝	46½	
39⅝	28⅝	ReyMll 2.20	7.3	3	92	31⅛	30	30	—1
80½	62⅝	ReyM pf4.50	7.3		2	62	d62	62	—1½
45	41⅜	ReyM pf2.37	5.7		4	41⅝	41½	41½	
35	16⅞	RichCo 1.20	4.6	6	47	26¼	25	26	+1¼
26	19¼	RchMer 1.20	5.2	7	70	23½	23	23	—⅛
18¾	15¼	RiegelT 1.60	9.4	5	26	17⅛	16⅞	17	
38⅝	23⅛	RioGran 1	3.4	5	65	30¼	29½	29½	—¼
20	13½	RioGr pf .80	5.2		122	15¾	15½	15½	
26⅝	18½	RiteAid .65	2.8	9	8	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	—⅜
22¼	16⅛	Robshw 1.30	7.6	6	43	17⅛	16⅞	17	+⅜
33⅞	24¼	Robtsn 1.90	6.7	5	25	28⅝	28½	28½	—⅛
12	8¼	Robins .40	4.4	9	382	9¼	9	9⅛	—⅛
18¾	14⅞	RochG 1.48	10.	7	81	14¾	d14½	14½	—¼
20⅝	16	RochTl 1.56	8.9	7	38	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
19½	10⅛	Rockowr 11		6	6	16⅛	16¼	16¼	—¼
46⅝	31⅞	Rockwl 2.40	6.2	6	184	42⅝	42⅛	42¼	
41½	21	llns .72	2.8	11	167	26⅝	25⅜	25⅜	—⅝
40	28⅝	Rolm s		20	97	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	—⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Ronson			21	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
11⅞	9⅛	Roper s .90	8.9	5	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
20½	14	Rorer .84	5.8	8	472	14⅞	14½	14½	—⅜
50	15	Rosario .60	1.3	14	113	47	45½	45½	—1¾
33⅛	18	Rowan .10	.3	13	120	32⅝	31⅜	32⅝	+1⅛
18⅛	11⅞	RC Cos 1.04	8.0	17	42	13⅛	12⅞	13	
80⅞	57⅛	RoylD 5.53e	7.5	4	424	74⅛	73½	73⅝	—⅝
29	21⅞	Rubbrm .92	3.3	9	26	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
11⅞	9	RussTog .88	9.6	5	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25⅝	14⅞	RyanH 1.20	6.3	6	23	19⅛	19	19	
27½	19⅛	RyderS 1b	4.6	6	87	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+¼
		— S—S—S —							
10⅛	5⅝	SCA .35t	4.9	8	94	7¼	7	7⅛	
32	16⅝	SCM 1.30	5.2	5	492	25⅝	24	25	+⅝
26¼	13⅞	SPSTec .64	2.8	6	64	22⅝	22½	22½	—¼
53⅝	25½	Sabine .56	1.1	45	54	52	51¾	51¾	—⅛
20¾	8⅛	Safgdln .32	1.7	14	77	19¼	18¾	19	
44	34⅝	Safewy 2.60	7.1	6	121	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+¼
11⅝	7½	SagaCp .44	5.2	27	108	8½	8¼	8½	+⅜
34⅝	21⅞	SJoMn 1.40	5.3	7	221	28¼	26⅝	26⅝	—1½
13¼	10⅛	StJoLP 1.26	12.	8	26	11	10½	10⅝	—⅛
60⅝	34⅝	StLSaF 2.50	5.1	7	10	49	49	49	+⅛
11¼	8⅝	SPaul 1.03e	11.		41	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	—⅛
34⅞	27⅝	StRegP 2	7.3	6	185	27⅝	d27½	27½	—½
7⅞	5⅝	Salant .40	7.4	7	42	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
12¼	5	Sambos			190	6¼	6	6⅛	
15⅝	13⅛	SDieGs 1.52	11.	8	132	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
18⅝	10½	SJuanR 1.45t	9.8	12	28	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	—⅛
29½	14	Sanders .50	2.0	10	41	24⅞	24½	24½	—⅜
55	29⅝	SFeInd 2.40	5.2	6	673	47⅜	46	46½	—1⅛
15¾	8	SFein pf .50	3.8		3	13	13	13	+¼
33½	18¼	SFeInt .72	2.5	28	247	29⅝	29	29	—⅜
17⅞	13	SgtWel .88	6.6	6	49	13½	13⅜	13¼	—⅛
9¼	4⅞	SoulRE			27	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
10⅝	5⅛	SavASto		10	29	8¼	8	8	—⅛
13⅞	8¼	SavOnD .40	3.7	7	101	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
11⅞	9⅜	SavElP 1	10.	4	20	10	9⅞	9⅞	
14	11⅛	SavE A 1.34	11.		250	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
12⅝	10¼	SavE pf1.28	12.		6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19¾	11⅝	Savin .70	5.2	3	690	14	13¼	13⅝	—⅜
7⅝	4⅞	Saxon		6	310	6⅛	5⅞	6	—⅛
35¼	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.44	5.0	7	382	29	28½	28⅝	—¼
13⅝	9	Schlitz .30t			280	9⅝	9⅜	9½	—⅛
89⅝	66⅛	Schlmb s1.10	1.3	18	335	86½	85½	86⅛	+⅛
37½	25⅛	SciAtla s.18	.5	19	401	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	—½
27¼	18	SCOAs 1	4.5	6	21	22½	22⅛	22⅛	—⅜
5⅝	3½	ScotLad .05e	1.0	8	48	5	4⅞	5	+¼
30⅞	22	ScotFet 1.80	7.6	5	27	24½	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜
26	16⅛	ScottF .80	3.7	8	6	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+⅛
20⅞	13½	ScottP .92	5.5	5	392	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—½
17⅛	9⅝	Scottys .40	2.4	9	23	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
21½	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.7	5	441	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—¼
10⅝	6⅞	Scudder		17	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅛	8⅛	Scud pf .90e	11.		6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
13⅝	9⅞	SeaCA pf1.46	14.		9	10⅝	10½	10½	
25	14⅛	SeaCont .42	2.9	5	57	15⅛	d14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
32⅛	24½	SeabCL 2.20	8.5	3	154	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
18¼	9⅝	SeaWA .30t		8	112	10½	10¼	10¼	—⅛
31⅝	23	Seafst 1.12	4.1	6	32	27⅝	27	27	
42¼	25	Seagrm s1.12		11	55	34⅝	34	34⅜	—⅜
22	10⅛	Seagrv .27e	1.5	7	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
19¼	14	SealAir n.44	3.0	8	13	15	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
22⅝	19¼	SealPw 1.30	4.5	6	8	29	29	29	+⅛
18⅝	11⅛	SearleG .52	3.4	10	127	15½	15¼	15¼	—⅛
22	18	Sears 1.28	7.0	6	2021	18½	18⅛	18¼	—⅛
10⅝	4½	Seatrain			64	5	4⅞	5	—⅛
34⅝	25⅝	SecPac n1.80	6.7	5	31	27	26⅝	27	
48⅝	24⅛	Sedco .64	1.3	43	354	u49	46⅝	49	+1½
14	8	SelgLf 1.20	14.	6	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpInt .34	4.1	5	17	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	—⅛
14½	7⅝	Shaksp .52	4.3	9	6	12	12	12	—¼
18¼	11⅛	Shaklee .74	5.2	4	33	14⅛	14	14⅛	
43⅜	21¼	Shapell .15	.4	4	31	34	33⅝	33⅝	—⅜
18½	8⅝	ShearH .48b	3.2	4	155	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
51¾	30¼	ShellOil 2.40	4.9	8	175	48⅝	48½	48½	—⅛
33⅝	28	ShellT s2.39t	8.9	5	3	27⅛	d27	27	—1
13⅝	7⅜	ShelGlo .70	8.8	3	82	8⅛	8	8	—¼
17⅝	13½	ShelG pf1.35	9.7		2	14	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
15⅝	12⅛	ShelG pf1.40	11.		3	12½	12¼	12½	
28⅝	19⅝	Shrwin .15e	.6	14	36	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
53½	44	Shrw pf 4.40	9.3		x470	49	47½	47½	—1⅛
14¼	12	SierPac 1.34	11.	6	48	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+¼
38⅝	19¼	Signal 1	3.0	6	78	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	—⅜
38½	28⅝	Signode 1.72	4.8	6	29	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
20⅝	11	SimPrec .28	2.3	9	60	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—⅛
13¾	8⅛	SimpPat .56	6.1	10	154	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	—⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Singer .50i			282	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
34	25¼	Singr pf3.50	13.		11	26⅜	26	26¼	+½
12⅝	9¼	Skyline .48	4.6	10	40	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
22¼	16½	SmithA 1.40	8.2	3	20	17⅛	17	17	—¼
67¼	41⅛	Smitbln 1.72	1.7	12	12	66¼	66⅛	66½	—⅜
52⅝	38¾	Smtkin s1.44	2.7	15	496	u53⅝	52⅝	53¼	+⅝
30¼	14½	SmithTr 1	3.9	8	18	26	25⅝	25⅝	—¼
22¼	16½	Smucker 1.10	5.7	6	3	19½	19¼	19¼	—½
26⅛	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.3	11	32	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
18⅜	7	SonyCp .10e	1.4	18	97	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
21½	16½	SooLin s.76t	4.4	7	10	17¾	17	17¼	+¼
5⅛	2⅞	SoAtlFn			8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
18	14⅝	SCrEG 1.68	11.	8	69	15⅝	15	15	
20⅞	16¾	SoJerln 1.74	9.6	7	11	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
55½	26¾	Soutdwn .60	1.4	6	24	44	43½	43¾	—½
17	11¼	SoetBk .80	6.3	5	58	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
8½	6⅛	SoetPS s		5	42	8½	8¼	8⅜	—⅛
27⅞	23¾	SCalEd 2.72	11.	5	580	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
14⅝	11⅝	SouthCo 1.54	13.	9	973	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
19¾	17	SoInGE 1.52	8.7	7	41	17½	17¼	17⅜	—⅛
49⅞	30⅛	SoNRes 1.50	3.2	9	134	46⅜	46⅛	46¼	+⅛
41	34½	SNETel 3.60	10.	6	29	34¾	34½	34¾	+⅛
37⅜	25	SouPac 2.40	7.5	5	135	32⅜	31⅞	32	—⅜
58⅝	44⅝	SouRy 3.20	6.1	5	27	53	52⅛	52⅛	—⅞
29⅝	25⅛	SoRy pf2.60	10.		8	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
30½	18⅝	SoUnCo 1.92	6.7	7	73	28⅝	28½	28⅝	—⅛
32	25⅝	Soutind .84b	3.0	8	13	27⅝	27¼	27¾	+⅛
49½	34¼	SouRoyl s		24	94	49⅜	48⅛	48¾	+¼
26	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.3	6	81	21½	20½	20⅞	—⅜
26	20⅝	SwtBsh 1.40	6.7	6	155	21	21	21	
24	11	SwtFore .40	2.6	4	228	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
13¼	10¼	SwtGas n1.10	10.	8	38	10⅝	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
14⅝	11⅝	SwtPS 1.28	10.	8	108	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+⅛
21¾	10½	Spartan .80	4.1	7	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	+⅛
34⅞	16⅝	SpectPh		17	173	31¼	30⅛	30¾	—⅛
18	12⅝	SperHut 1	6.7	5	39	15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
35¼	30¼	SperHu pf 3	9.8		8	30½	30½	30½	—½
53⅝	40⅝	Sperry 1.56	3.6	6	402	43⅝	42⅞	43⅛	+⅛
18⅝	14	SprngsM 1.20	7.7	4	24	15½	15	15½	+½
25½	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	7.0	7	24	21⅜	21½	21½	
37⅛	26⅛	Squibb 1.14	3.3	13	433	35	34⅞	34⅞	—½
15¼	11⅛	StaRite n.70	5.7	6	38	12⅜	12	12⅜	+⅛
31⅝	16½	Staley 1	3.8	14	50	26⅞	26¼	26¼	—¼
26¾	21¾	StBrnd 1.48	6.7	8	67	22¼	22	22⅛	—⅛
29½	19⅝	StBPnt .64	2.9	9	15	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅜
18¾	12⅛	StdMotA .64	5.1	5	21	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
62⅝	43½	StOilCl 3.20	5.7	6	500	56½	55⅝	55⅞	
80	49⅝	StOInd 3	3.8	8	4099	u80⅛	79½	79¾	—¼
78½	34⅞	StOilOh 1.60	2.1	14	322	77	75½	77	+1
12⅝	7⅛	StPacCp .60	7.0	3	22	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
19½	12⅝	Standex .80	4.7	6	28	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
34⅝	22¼	StanW 1.24	4.1	7	68	30½	30¼	30¼	
32¼	22¼	Starret 1.48	5.2	5	5	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	—⅜
6⅛	3½	StMutInv		9	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
11	9	StaMSe 1.05	11.		27	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
25	19	StaufCh s1.10	5.8	7	369	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—⅜
4⅝	3¼	Sleego .12b	3.8	7	71	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
11¼	8⅜	Sterchi .68	6.8	4	2	10	10	10	
9½	6⅝	SterlBcp .66	9.4	9	23	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
21⅞	14	SterlDg .84	4.7	10	602	18⅛	17⅞	18	—⅛
25⅝	17⅝	Sterndnt .60	3.1	8	20	19¾	19¼	19½	—⅛
15⅝	13	StevenJ 1.20b	8.7	4	35	14	13¾	13¾	—⅛
41⅞	26½	StewWa s1.88	5.9	7	144	32½	31¾	31¾	—½
37⅝	23⅝	StokVC 1.48	5.9	6	14	25⅝	24⅞	25¼	+⅛
50⅝	37⅝	StoneW 2.75b	6.9	8	30	40½	40⅛	40⅛	—½
29⅞	10½	StonCon .60	2.9	8	3	21	21	21	

(Continued on Page 10)

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, November 5, 1979

AELInd	6½	7
AFAProt	8¼	9¼
AVMCo	3⅜	3⅞
Accuray	4	4½
AddisnW	9¾	10½
AdvRoss	3⅛	3½
AlexAlex	29¾	30
Allcolnc	29	31
AllynB	11⅛	12⅛
AFinCp	22⅞	23⅜
AFurn	4⅞	5⅛
AGreet	11⅝	12
AIntGp	56½	57½
AMicros	22	22½
AWelding	19¼	20¼
Amterr	3 7-16	3 11-16
Anodite	6¾	7⅛
AnheusB	20⅛	20⅜
AntaCp	7⅛	7⅞
ArdenGp	3⅛	3½
AsdColo	20⅜	21½
AHGsLt	13¾	14⅛
BairdCp	4⅞	5¼
BangHE	12⅛	12⅝
BkamRt	15¼	15⅝
BasicRs g	9⅞	10¼
BasstFr	17¼	18
BavlsMk	9½	10
Beeline	9	10
BetzLab	33⅝	34½
BibbCo	12⅝	12⅝
BirdSon	17	18½
Birtchr	2	2⅝
BlkHillP	23¼	24
Bananza	3	3¼
BrookS	31	36
BrwTom	21⅝	22⅝
Buckbee	6⅛	6⅞
Buckeye	15⅝	16⅛
BurnupS	6⅞	7⅛
CalWtSv	31	32½
ConradH	1⅜	1⅞
CapSwC	14⅝	15¼
CapInAir	3⅝	4¼
CareCp	8¼	9¼
CnVIPS	15½	15⅞
ChmLea	40	42
ChesUtI	11¾	12½
CircleF	5	6
CitzUtA	35⅜	36½
CitzUtB	30¼	31
ClarkJL	28	29½
ClowCp	5⅝	6⅛
ComCIH	25⅝	26½
CmiShr	18	20
CmwTel	17½	19½
ConPap	52½	53½
Crawfd	20⅝	21¼
CrosTre	21	21⅜
CutlrFed	1⅜	2½
Cycltron	11⅜	12⅛
DonlyM	20¼	21¼
DfaDes	10½	10⅞
DaytMal	19	21
DekibAg	26½	27¼
DeLuxC	30	30⅝
DetConT	11¾	12¼
DeweyEl	1¼	2¼
DiaCrys	26¼	27¼
DixnCru	40½	42½
Docutel	6	6⅝
DollrGn	8¼	8¾
Donldsn	20½	21½
DoylDB	20	20¾
DunkinD	10⅛	11⅛
Duriron	15	16
EatnVnce	5½	6¼
EconLab	21	21½
ElPasEl	9⅝	10
ElderBe	7½	8¼
ElecNucl	6½	7¼
ElModul	6½	7½
EnrDev	6⅞	7⅛
Entwistl	2¼	3
EqtOil	47	48
EthanAl	45	46
Fabrl h	9-16	13-16
FtBkSys	37	37¾
FtBostn	15⅝	16½
FtEmpS	10	10½
FtWnFin	4⅛	4⅝
Flickgr	12½	12⅝
FloatPnt	9½	10⅛
FlaWatU	⅛	⅝
ForestO	20⅝	21¼
Formigll	1½	2¼
FrankCp	7¼	7¾
FrankEl	14½	15¼
GnRlEst	10½	12
GnRelns	91	93
GovEFn	10⅝	11½
GreenM	11⅝	11⅞
GreyAdv	35½	38½
Glfintst	13½	15
Gyrodyn	5½	6¼
Hardwke	10⅝	11½
HraRow	10⅛	10⅝
HorsGp	26¼	27
HortfNl	15	15½
HenrdF	24⅝	25½
Holobm	2½	3
Hoover	13	13½
HorizRs	2⅝	2⅞
HyattInt	17	18
InfraInd	4⅞	5⅛
IntelCp	62	63
IntrcEnr	4½	5½
IntmtGs	11⅜	12¼
InBkWsh	8⅛	8½
IwaSoUt	23½	24
JamWP h	5¼	6
Jamsby	15¼	16
JiffyFd	⅝	1
JoslynM	14¼	15
KaisSt pf	18¼	19
Kaivar	2⅞	3¼
Kaman	17½	18¼
KmpAm	8⅛	8⅝
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3¼	4¼
KellySv	32	33½
Keuffel	16¼	17¼
Kimball	15⅝	15⅞
KingInt	7½	8½
KnapeV	15	16
Kratos	13	14
Lancein	17¼	18
LandRes	2	2½
LaneCo	22¼	23¼
LidStor	5¼	6
LinBcst	46	47
Logetrn	11	12
MadsGE	13⅛	13⅜
MagellPet	4 9-16	4 15-16
MairRt	1 7-16	1 11-16
Mallkrt	28½	29½
MaulLP	27	28½
McCorm	21¼	21⅜
McQuay	9¼	10
MidsxW	18¼	19¼
MdldCap	8	8¾
MidlRes	2	2¼
MidlBks	24⅛	25⅛
Millipr	27¼	28
MissVIG	14	15
MontCol	5¼	6½
MoorePd	21½	22½
MorgRes	1⅛	2
Mostek	60¾	61⅝
MotClub	3⅞	4⅝
Mueller	28⅝	29½
NargCp	26½	28½
NatGOil	14¼	15⅛
NwldRE	13⅛	14¼
NJNGas	14⅝	15¼
NielsnA	22½	23
NielsnB	22½	22⅜
NoCarGs	14⅞	15⅝
NoEOIun	69	70½
NwtNGs	13⅛	13¾
NwstPS	15¼	15¾
Noxell	19½	20
OgilvyM	19	19½
OhFerro	7¼	8¼
OtterTP	20⅜	21⅛
PCAInt	5¼	6¼
PabstB	11⅛	11⅞
PcGaR	18½	19¼
PauleyP	13	13⅜
PeerMl	8	8⅜
PenaEnt	14½	15
Petrolit	41⅛	42¼
Pettibon	20	21
PierceSS	8½	9¼
Piakrtn	33	34½
PionHiB	22⅝	22⅞
Plastine	1⅜	2⅜
Possis	5	5⅝
Progrp	⅝	1
PbSvNC	12½	12½
PurtBen	14	14¾
PutDCap	10⅛	11⅛
QuakrCh	30½	31½
RapenPr	7½	8
Raychm	49½	51½
Raymnd	22	23
RecoEq	6⅛	6½
RoadEx	25⅛	26
RobbMy	43	45
Roselon	4¼	5¼
Rouse	16⅝	17⅛
RusStov	15½	16
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	1 11-16	1 15-16
ScripoH	58½	59½
SelsDelt	9⅞	10⅜
Svcmstr	32½	33½
Shawmt	31	32
SolidStS	11¼	12¼
SCalWtr	13	13¾
SwElSv	14⅝	15½
SwnEnr	23½	24½
Standvn	23½	24⅛
StdRegs	24⅝	25¼
StanHP	24	25
StertSt	5⅝	6¼
StrawCl	22½	24
SuperEl	7¼	7⅝
TIME DC	4½	5¼
Tampax	26¾	27
Tandem	33	33⅝
TecumP	63½	65½
Tennant	28½	30
Tiprary	12⅝	13⅛
ToscoCp	17	17½
TrusOcO	24	25
TricoPd	42	45
TysonFd	8½	9½
UnMcGil	10½	11⅛
USSurg	24⅝	25½
USTrck	15¼	15⅜
UVaBsh	24¼	24⅝
UsPenP	14¾	15½
ValyGas	12⅝	12⅞
VanDus	14	14⅝
Velcro g	9⅝	9½
VideoCp	6⅝	7¼
VaNBsh	12⅝	13⅛
WshEnr	15⅝	15⅞
WebbRs	35⅝	37⅝
Weldtrn	2⅝	3
WellsGa	6⅝	7¼
WtaMig	3	3½
WmerC	25⅛	26
WoodLaf	21	22
WWEng	13⅛	13⅞
WrightW	4⅛	4⅝
ZionUto	22	23

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

November 5, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	15 15/16-16 1/16	8⅝-8¾	2⅞-2 13/16	14¼-14½	13¾-13⅞
2 M.	15⅜-15¾	8 15/16-9 1/16	3⅛-3⅜	14 13/16-15	14⅝-14⅞
3 M.	15 11/16-15 13/16	8 15/16-9 1/16	3¾-4	15 1/16-15 5/16	14½-14¾
6 M.	15 5/16-15 7/16	8¾-9	4⅛-4½	15 1/16-15 5/16	14⅛-14⅞
1 Y.	14¼-14⅝	8 9/16-8 11/16	4⅜-4¾	14½-14¾	14-14⅝

International Stock Indexes

November 5, 1979

	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	86.00	86.80	94.30	86.00
Brussels (2)	127.70	127.62	141.92	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	135.51	136.77	159.63	135.49
London 30	421.08	431.70	598.60	421.00
London 500 (4)	250.28	255.24	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	86.92	87.13	93.85	55.45
Paris (6)	125.92	126.32	141.07	78.10
Sydney (7)	698.27	699.27	699.27	545.72
Tokyo (8)	447.64	447.97	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	6,423.20	6,424.97	6,577.89	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	332.20	333.30	350.00	308.40

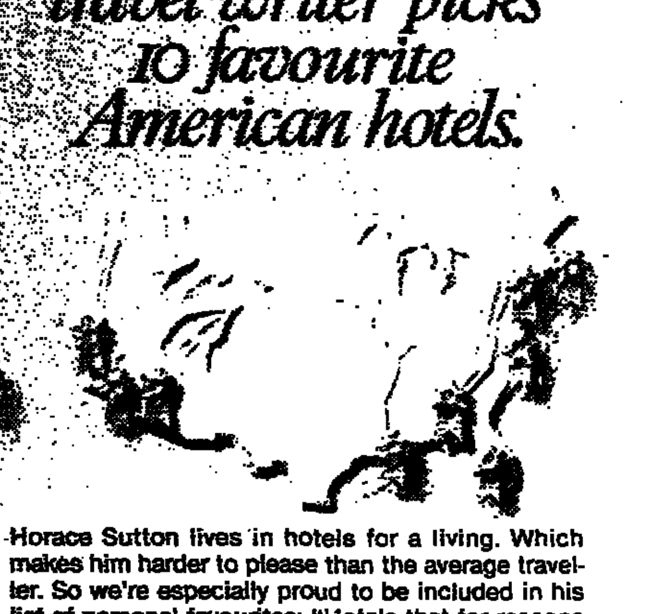
1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" ind.; 3. Hardy-Slomon Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" ind.; 8. First section stock ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. ind.

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*Courtesy Field Newspaper Syndication

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

YACIMIENTOS PETROLIFEROS FISCALES

SOCIEDAD DEL ESTADO

Call for bids for contracting hydrocarbons exploration, development and exploitation works (Risk Contracts Law N° 21.778), according to the following detail:

TENDER	AREA	OPENING DATE
14-030/79	"SAN JORGE CENTRO", Golfo San Jorge Basin, Argentine Continental Shelf	March 24th, 1980, at 10:00 a.m.
14-031/79	"SAN JORGE NORTE", Golfo San Jorge Basin, Argentine Continental Shelf	March 24th, 1980, at 10:00 a.m.

* **Each tender conditions set value:** The equivalent of U.S. $15,000 in Argentine pesos, payable according to the seller rate of exchange of the Banco de la Nación Argentina in force on the day before the purchase.
* Opening of the bids will take place at the "General Belgrano" Hall, N° 777 Roque Sáenz Peña Avenue, 13th floor, at the above mentioned times.
* The parties interested in bidding in these tenders can obtain the Special and General Conditions together with the corresponding Technical Information at the TENDERS AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, Suite 902, 9th floor, at 777 Roque Sáenz Peña Avenue, Buenos Aires, Mondays through Fridays, from 8:45 to 12:30 a.m. and 2:15 to 3:15 p.m. as from **October 22nd, 1979.**
* Information about these tenders can also be obtained at our Technical and Commercial Office in the U.S.A., Argentine Government Oil Fields placed in *Houston, Texas, 3616 Richmond Avenue, Suite 710.*

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20⅛	14¼	StopShp	1.20	8.2	4	24	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
23⅛	13¼	StorTec s			9	467	14⅝	14¼	14½	—⅛
51⅝	28⅝	Storer	1.30	3.0	8	35	43⅝	43	43	—⅜
		Storer wi				2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
17⅛	12⅝	StridRit	1.08	6.9	7	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
4⅝	2⅞	SuavSho	.20	6.7	6	25	3⅛	3	3	
36⅝	16½	SubPrG	1.44	4.3	9	28	33⅝	33⅛	33½	
37½	23	SunChm	.60	2.0	5	22	31	30⅝	30⅝	—¼
28⅝	18⅝	SunEI	.40	3.2	10	46	19⅝	18⅝	19	—⅛
70⅝	36⅝	SunCo	3	5.0	6	764	61	59⅝	60	+½
73	37½	SunC pf	2.25	3.6		6	61⅝	61¼	61⅜	+½
25	16⅝	Sunbm	1.50	8.6	6	183	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
36¼	19	Sundstr	1.20	3.8	8	22	31⅝	31¼	31¼	
22⅝	9	SunsM	.40	2.3	9	45	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+¼
22⅝	15⅝	SuprVal	.46	3.3	9	97	20⅝	20¼	20¼	—¼
572	282	SuprOil	2.80	.5	14	46	557	544	544	—6
116	99	SuprOil wi				27	112½	110	110	—2¼
19¾	18⅝	SupmkG	.48	3.0	5	90	16¼	16	16	—½
40	23½	Supm pf	1.30	3.9		4	33	32½	33	—2
8⅞	3¼	Suscp				21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
24½	18⅞	Swank	1.40a	7.5	5	9	18¾	d18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
24⅝	14½	Sybron	1.08	6.5	8	47	16⅝	16½	16½	—¼
		— T-T-T —								
17¼	11¼	TRE s	.84	6.2	6	106	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
41⅞	33⅛	TRW	2	5.6	6	86	36	35⅝	35⅝	
90	73½	TRW pf	4.40	5.6		25	78	78	78	+⅛
79	63¾	TRW pr	4.50	6.7		9	67	67	67	
32	17⅝	TaftBrd	.76	2.6	8	207	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	—¼
11⅜	1⅜	Talcott				18	7½	7¼	7¼	—⅜
12½	8	Talley	1	12.	8	126	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
12⅞	9½	Talley pf	1	11.		8	9½	9⅝	9½	—⅛
19¾	15⅝	TampE	1.44	8.9	7	77	16½	16⅛	16¼	
29¼	17⅝	Tandy			8	841	26⅜	26	26	—⅜
6⅞	3⅜	Tandycft n			3	49	4½	4⅜	4½	
17⅞	7⅝	Tappan	.40	2.3	13	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
16⅝	9¼	Tchncolr	.72	4.7	5	115	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅜
18⅝	8⅝	Technicn			13	18	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
61½	41	Tektrnx	.84	1.5	12	430	55	54½	54⅞	—½
11¼	4⅛	Telecor	6.60c		3	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
154½	84¼	Teledn	9.92t	8.1	5	268	122¾	121⅛	121⅞	—⅝
27⅞	9¼	Tetermt			18	201	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Telex			11	104	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
39½	29	Tenneco	2.40	6.6	7	365	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	
28⅞	14½	Teradyn			12	127	26½	25⅞	26⅛	
19⅞	7	Tesoro			6	313	16	15¼	15½	—⅜
33⅝	19⅝	Tesor pf	2.16	7.6		92	28⅝	28¼	28¼	—¼
32⅛	22⅝	Texaco	2.16	7.7	5	1393	28⅛	27⅞	28	—⅛
45⅝	35½	TexCm	1.60	4.0	7	32	40⅛	40	40	—¼
61⅝	33½	TexEst	2.70	4.7	9	58	57⅞	57	57⅜	+⅜
27⅛	23¼	TxET pf	2.40	10.		1	23½	23½	23½	—⅛
28⅝	24¼	TxET pf	2.87	11.		18	25¼	25¼	25¼	
26⅝	22⅝	TexGT	s1.46	6.2	7	62	23½	23	23⅜	
24½	16	Texind	.60	3.3	4	33	18⅝	18⅛	18½	—⅛
101	75¾	TexInst	2	2.2	12	225	91⅜	90	90½	—1
15⅝	5⅞	TexInt				320	13⅝	13⅛	13½	—¼
55½	25⅝	TexOGs	.48	.9	13	257	54⅝	53⅝	54¼	+1⅛
20⅛	16¾	TexUtil	1.64	9.2	7	333	18	17⅝	17⅞	
33	18	Texgulf	1.20	4.5	9	38	26⅞	26½	26⅝	—⅜
51⅝	35¼	Texglf pf	3	6.7		1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
12⅝	3⅛	Texfi Ind			2	35	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
29⅝	22¼	Textron	1.80	7.1	6	34	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	—¼
32	24½	Textr pf	2.08	7.6		4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
46	27¼	Thiokol	1.55	3.8	6	210	41	40½	41	+⅜
46⅝	39¾	ThmBet	1.52	3.8	11	2	40	40	40	
13⅝	8¼	Thomln	.56b	4.9	5	17	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
28⅝	20	ThmJW	1.88	7.3	6	198	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—¼
17¼	10	Thrifty	.66	5.5	9	37	12	11⅞	12	
29⅝	19½	Tidwatr	.90	3.6	10	187	25⅜	25	25⅛	—⅜
27¾	19	Tigerlnt	.80	4.1	5	1480	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜
49⅝	35⅝	Timeln	1.64	3.9	8	671	43⅝	42½	42½	—1½
35⅝	26⅝	Timl pfB	1.57	5.0		2	31¼	31¼	31¼	—1
36⅝	26⅝	TimesM	1.20	3.7	7	3	32½	32½	32½	—¼
63½	45	Timken	3	5.9	6	41	51¼	50½	51¼	—⅜
31	19¾	ToddSh			4	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
25⅝	12¾	Tokheim	.60	3.8	7	37	16¼	15½	15¾	—⅝
23⅛	18⅝	TolEdis	2.20	12.	6	71	18¼	d18	18	—⅛
24⅝	19⅝	TolEd pf	2.36	12.		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—¼
22½	18⅛	TolEd pf	2.21	12.		2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+¼
15⅞	7⅝	TonkaCp			21	32	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+⅛
11⅜	8⅞	TootRol	.40b	4.2	6	11	9½	9¼	9½	+⅜
29⅝	17⅞	ToroCo	.88	4.2	7	19	21	20⅝	20⅝	—½
29½	18⅝	ToyRUs n			12	242	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—⅜
23	15⅝	Tracor s	.40	2.2	7	54	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+⅜
23½	16¼	Trane s	.92	5.0	9	53	18½	18¼	18⅜	+¼
36	27⅝	TranUn	2.36	7.5	7	41	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+⅜
27⅞	13⅝	TW Corp			9	259	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	—⅛
7	4	TWCp wt				156	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
21¼	16⅝	TWC pf	2	12.		2	17	17	17	
17¼	13¼	TWC pf	1.90	14.		46	14¼	14	14	
32⅝	23⅝	TWC pf	2.66	11.		96	24⅝	24	24½	—⅜
20⅝	14⅝	Transm	1.12	6.6	5	296	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	—¼
21⅞	17¼	TranInc	2.04	11.		17	17⅜	17¼	17¼	—⅛
36⅝	18⅝	Transco	1.24	3.6	15	76	34⅝	34½	34⅝	
14⅝	6⅞	Transcn	.60	8.1	8	134	7⅝	7	7⅜	+¼
97⅞	80⅛	TrGP pf	8.64	11.		z200	81¾	80⅝	80⅝	—1⅛
25⅝	20½	TrGP pf	2.50	11.		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
18½	10⅝	TrnsOh	.40b	2.9	4	36	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅜
26	19¼	Tranwy	1.80	8.0	5	49	22½	22⅛	22½	
40⅞	30⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.8	4	143	36⅛	35½	35⅞	
20¼	16⅝	TriCon	2.03e	12.		76	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
29¼	26½	TriCn pf	2.50	9.4		18	26½	26½	26½	—⅛
4	2⅛	TriSoM			4	17	3	3	3	
11⅛	7⅛	Triaind	.35e	4.4	5	22	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
23⅝	14⅝	TriaPc	1	5.6	6	19	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—⅛
13⅛	7	Trico	.18	1.7	10	85	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
18⅝	16⅞	Trinityin	s.60	3.6	11	155	17¼	d16½	16⅝	—⅜
17½	14	TucsEP	1.42	10.	7	314	14⅛	d13⅝	14	
46⅝	24⅛	TCFox	1.40a	3.4	6	83	40⅞	39	40⅞	+1½
22½	17	TwinDs	1	5.3	5	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
25⅝	14⅞	TycoLab	1	4.9	7	71	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
18⅝	14	TylerCp	.45	2.8	7	173	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+⅛
46⅝	22⅝	Tymshr			14	9	42½	42½	42½	—⅛
		— U-U-U —								
34⅝	20¼	UAL	1	4.8		353	21	20⅝	20⅞	—½
28	16⅝	UGI	1.64	6.7	8	35	24½	24	24½	+⅜
28⅝	24	UGI pf	2.75	11.		z120	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
18⅛	12⅝	UMC	1.20	9.4	6	19	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr				22	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
29⅝	16¼	UNCRes	.50	2.3	6	115	22	21⅝	22	
39½	17	UVInd	18c		6	398	26⅝	25⅝	26¼	+⅜
14⅝	10	Unarco	.88	7.3	5	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
52½	43½	UCamp	2.60	6.1	7	53	43¼	d42½	42½	—1
44½	33⅝	UnCarb	3	7.7	5	419	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞	—⅝
13⅝	7⅝	UnComr	.20	2.0		4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
9⅝	3⅝	UnionCp	.24t	3.6	6	84	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
15	11⅞	UnElec	1.44	12.	7	122	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
35½	31½	UnEl pf	3.50	11.		z40	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
48	36½	UnEl pf	4.50	12.		z350	39	38	38	+½
79⅝	65⅝	UnEl pfL	8	12.		z70	64⅝	d64⅝	64⅝	—⅜
27½	23⅝	UnEl pf	2.72	11.		166	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+⅛
79	64	UnEl pfH	8	13.		11	64	64	64	
49⅝	33	UOilCl	s1.30	3.1	8	921	41⅜	40⅞	41½	—⅜
74	50⅝	UPacC	2.30	3.4	9	171	68⅝	67⅝	68¼	+¼
8¼	3⅝	Uniroyal				384	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
75	40	Unirval pf	8	19.		z2900	41¾	40⅝	41¾	+1
12⅛	7⅝	UnBrnd	.20a	2.1	5	218	9½	9½	9½	
14¼	10½	UBrd pf	1.20	11.		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
53⅝	30½	UEnRs	2.48	5.0	6	64	50½	49⅝	49⅝	—⅛
31½	28	UFInCl	s.90	3.0	8	55	30	29⅝	29⅝	—¼
30⅝	13⅝	UnGrty	.16	.7	8	152	24⅝	23¼	23⅝	—⅜
25¾	21½	UIllum	2.68	12.	6	13	23	22⅞	22⅞	
22¼	17¼	UIllu pf	2.20	13.		z300	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
20⅞	12½	UnitInd	.90	5.6	5	4	16½	16	16	—¼
18	8¼	UnitInn	.22	1.6	6	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
12⅝	9⅝	UJerBk	1.04	11.	4	36	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
7⅝	6⅝	UnMM n				99	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
3⅛	1⅜	UnPkMn				58	2⅜	2½	2½	
32⅝	22⅝	UnRefg	s.80a	3.0	4	32	27½	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
20½	14⅝	USFoS	1.58e	9.3		20	17	16⅝	17	+⅛
12½	6½	USAir			3	224	7	6⅞	7	+¼
26⅛	18⅛	USAir pf	1.87	10.		5	18⅝	18½	18⅛	
41¼	30	USFId	2.40	6.8	4	756	35⅝	35¼	35¼	—⅜
37⅝	23⅝	USGyps	2.40	7.7	4	150	31⅝	30⅝	31	—⅜
33½	23	USGy pf	1.80	6.5		1	27½	27½	27½	—¼
16⅝	7	USHom	.52	4.1	3	361	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
10½	7¼	USInd	.76	8.3	5	62	9¼	9	9⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	USLeasg	.52	4.2	5	89	12⅝	12½	12½	—¼
9⅝	4⅝	US Rly				22	7¼	7	7	
24⅝	18¼	USShoe	1.48	8.0	4	11	18⅝	18½	18½	—⅜
26⅝	20¼	USSteel	1.60	8.0	5	1139	20⅛	d19½	20	—¼
37⅞	30½	USTobc	1.84	5.8	9	35	31½	30⅝	31½	+½
49⅝	35⅝	UnTech	2.20	5.8	6	714	38⅞	37⅝	37⅞	—½
186¼	156⅝	UTch pf	8	4.8		1	166	166	166	—6
58	47½	UTch pf	3.87	7.4		283	51⅝	51	51⅛	—⅜
27⅞	23⅛	UTch pf	2.55	11.		27	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	
21⅞	16⅝	UnitTel	1.52	8.5	7	285	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
37½	13¼	Unitrod	.50	1.6	13	33	31½	30⅝	31	—⅜
10⅜	6⅝	Univar	.56	6.1	5	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
22	13¼	UnivFd	.96	7.1	7	49	14	13½	13½	—⅜
24½	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.20	6.3	7	54	19⅛	19	19	—⅜
50½	40	Upjohn	1.72	4.0	9	221	43⅞	43½	43½	—½
28	17	USLIFE	.68	3.1	6	187	22⅝	22¼	22¼	—⅜
10⅞	8⅜	UslifeFd	.96a	11.		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅝	16⅝	UtaPL	1.76	10.	11	134	17	16⅝	16⅝	
		— V-V-V —								
21	16½	VF Cp	1.40	8.2	5	7	17¼	17	17	
37½	14	VSI Cp	.60	1.6	10	7	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+⅛
9	5	Valleyin	.40	6.8	12	17	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
14⅝	11¼	VanDrn	.92	7.2	4	26	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+½
27⅛	12⅝	Varian	.40	1.7	20	295	23⅝	23	23	—⅜
11⅛	7½	Varo	.40	5.1	7	19	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
39½	16⅛	Veeco	.60	1.8	11	14	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	—⅜
6⅝	4⅛	Vendo				30	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	
13½	10⅝	VestSe	1.36e	13.		36	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
34	21⅜	Viacom	.32	1.0	13	44	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+⅜
14⅝	10⅝	VaEPw	1.40	13.	6	909	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
53	44	VaEP pf	5	11.		z40	44⅝	44	44	
93	70¼	VaEP pf	8.84	12.		z200	71½	71½	71½	—½
98	72	VaEP pf	8.60	12.		z110	72⅝	72½	72½	+⅜
101½	77⅝	VaEP pf	9.75	12.		z100	78⅝	78	78⅝	—⅜
29	21¾	VaEP pf	2.90	12.		51	23⅛	23	23¼	
75⅝	59	VaEP pf	7.20	12.		z30	59	59	59	
29⅛	7⅝	Vornado	.60	2.9	33	58	21⅝	21	21	—½
37	27	VulcnM	1.60	4.7	7	10	34	34	34	
		— W-W-W —								
41¼	19½	WUI	.80	2.2	11	184	36	35⅝	35⅝	—⅜
19	11⅞	Wabash	.60	4.6	4	7	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—¼
21	15½	Wachov	.86	4.6	7	113	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛
7¼	3½	WachRty				63	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—½
34½	20¼	WalMrt	.30	1.0	13	170	27	26⅝	26⅝	—¼
30⅞	23⅛	Walarn	1.50	5.6	6	33	27⅛	26½	27	+¼
44½	30⅝	WlkrA	g1.60a		7	15	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	+1⅛
28⅞	21⅛	WalBus	.84	3.1	7	27	27	27	27	
27⅞	17¾	WalMu	1.60	6.9	4	3	23½	23¼	23¼	—⅜
35⅝	26⅝	WaltJm	1.80	6.2	5	283	29⅝	29	29	—⅛
12⅛	7	WardFd			6	14	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
13	8	Warnaco	.35r	3.6	3	12	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
54⅝	21⅛	WarnS	1.80	3.3	8	286	54⅛	54	54	
44	32⅝	WrnComs	1	2.5	8	389	40⅝	39⅝	40	—⅜
26½	19	WarnrL	1.32	7.1	9	x695	19	d18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
27½	22½	WashGs	2.40	11.	14	14	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
39	22⅛	WshNat	1.40	4.9	6	19	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—½
23⅝	19½	WshWt	2.08	10.	7	26	20½	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
38⅝	23½	WasteM	.70	2.0	12	168	35¼	34½	34⅝	—⅜
29¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	1.7	14	30	24⅝	24	24	—⅜
6⅝	4⅛	WayGos	.24	5.3		42	4⅝	4½	4½	
17½	12½	WayG pf	1.60	12.		12	13⅝	13	13⅛	—⅜
7	4⅜	WeanUn	.20	4.0	24	118	5⅛	5	5	—⅜
25¼	10⅞	WebbD	.20	1.6	12	193	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
28½	22⅝	WelsMk	s.80	5.0	8	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
33⅝	25⅛	WellsF	1.72	6.4	5	41	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
17⅝	10⅞	WelFM	1.35e	10.	7	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
49¼	41	WPenP pf	4.50	11.		z30	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
37½	27¼	WtPtPe	2.80	9.3	5	9	30	29⅝	30	—¼
14	9⅝	WstctT	g.80			5	11¼	11¼	11¼	—¼
12	7⅝	WnAirL	.40	5.1	4	134	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
38⅝	22¼	WAir pf	2	8.9		9	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	—⅜
35	23	WnBnc	1.64	5.8	5	180	28¼	28	28⅛	—⅜
32	27⅛	WnCoNA	s.32	1.1	16	42	30⅝	30	30⅛	—⅜
60¼	27⅝	WPacln	1	1.8	6	196	55⅝	53⅝	55¼	+1⅜
24¾	14½	WUnion	1.40	7.0		372	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+¼
11	9	WUn dpf	1.18	13.		54	9⅛	9	9⅛	
24⅛	19⅝	WUTI pf	2.56	13.		4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+½
23	16	WestgEl	.97	5.4	5	1425	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	—¼
35⅝	23⅝	Wstvac	1.50	5.0	7	36	30⅛	30	30¼	+¼
35½	23½	Weyerhr	1.30	4.5	7	506	29⅝	29	29	—⅜
48½	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	7.0		136	40⅛	39⅝	40¼	+¼
35⅝	24¼	WheelF	1.20	4.0	8	183	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
24⅝	9⅝	WheelPit			1	23	18½	18	18	
56½	45	WheelPit pf	6	14.		z480	44⅝	d43¼	43¼	
49½	37⅝	WheelPit pf	5	13.		z510	38	d37⅝	37⅝	
22½	17½	Whirlpl	1.40	7.3	7	260	19¼	19⅝	19⅝	
27⅝	16¼	WhitC	1.48	6.1	5	21	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	
43	34	WhitC pfC	3	9.8		4	34	d33½	33½	
8	5	WhiteMt			2	108	5⅝	5	5	
17⅝	10⅝	Whittak	.50	3.4	5	345	15	14⅝	14⅝	
17¼	12½	Wickes	1.04	7.2	4	62	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	
24⅝	14	Williams	1	4.6	13	153	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	WilshrO	.14	1.4	33	57	10½	10	10	
33⅝	25⅝	WinDx	1.68	5.7	9	13	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	Winnbgo			106	182	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅞	7¼	WinterJ	1	13.	18	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅝	22⅝	WisEP	2.38	10.	6	80	23	22⅝	22⅝	
25⅛	19	WisGas	2.04	10.	6	7	20	19⅝	19⅝	
20⅛	17½	WiscPL	1.84	11.	7	18	17⅝	d17⅛	17⅛	
19⅝	16¼	WiscPS	1.72	10.	6	26	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
29¼	18⅝	Witco	1.40	5.6	5	4	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	
13⅝	10	WitrR	.80	7.0	8	23	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅜	7½	WolvrW	.36	3.4	5	40	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
24⅝	13⅝	Wamalc	.66	3.5	8	41	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
38¼	16½	WoodPt	.48	1.5	17	22	32½	32¼	32⅛	
32	17⅞	Wolwth	1.60	6.1	6	94	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
44	27	Wolw pf	2.20	5.9		4	37	37	37	
9½	4⅝	WorldAir			5	17	5⅝	5	5	
76¼	60½	Wrigly	2.88a	4.0	8	8	73	72½	72½	
12⅛	8⅛	Wurlitzr	.48	5.4	16	18	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	
19	10⅞	Wyiain	.80	6.4	7	9	12⅝	12½	12½	
10⅛	7½	WyleL b	s.40	4.6	7	41	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅛	3⅝	Wyly			10	42	4⅝	4½	4½	
		— X-Y-Z —								
69⅝	50	Xerox	2.40	4.0	9	611	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝	
28⅝	14⅝	XTRA s	.52	2.8	3	172	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
19⅝	14⅛	Yates s	.20	1.2	4	23	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	
25	15	ZaleCp	1.08	5.6	6	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
25¼	10¼	Zapata	.30b	1.4	14	50	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
14⅝	9¼	ZayreCp			4	30	11¼	11	11	
15½	9⅝	ZenithR	1	10.	8	298	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19½	13	ZurnInd	.80	4.9	6	56	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the fore- table are annual disbursements based on the last quarte semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or ments not designated as regular are identified in the follo footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock divi. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preced months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split- Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action tak last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an mulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r clared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividen Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash val ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales i z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distributi.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such compa.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks pl current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per ce more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividen shown for the new stock only.

INVEST IN
AGRICULTURAL AND CATTLE LAND
IN ARGENTINA

ADOLFO BULLRICH & Co.
Real Estate Agents Since 1867

Posadas 1257 - Buenos Aires - Argentine República
Tel.: 393-1042 y 393-0092 Telex: 22901 ABSA AR

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the November 5, 1979's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.it.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9895	4.101	111.085*	47.085*	0.2398	—	6.877*	120.97*	37.64*
Brussels (a)	28.935	59.6525	16.1625	6.8965	3.4995*	14.5485	—	17.61	5.4775
Frankfurt	1.7895	3.695	—	42.66*	2.161 x	90.00*	6.187*	108.93*	33.88*
London (b)	2.0705	—	3.694	8.675	1,711.5	4.098	59.75	3.3915	10.945
Milan	828.45	1,708.20	462.93	197.44	—	416.65	28.636	504.30	156.70
New York (c)	—	2.0685	1.794	4.20475	829.35	1.9915	29.945	1.65025	5.2935
Paris	4.197	8.6515	234.42*		5.066 x	211.05*	14.51*	255.23*	79.47*
Zurich	1.642	3.39055	91.7062*	39.13483*	0.1982	82.5615*	5.6753*	—	31.0192*
ECU	1.38209	0.671242	2.47477	5.79993	1,145.06	2.7498	39.9873	2.27215	7.30434

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 29.625; Canadian $: 1.1857; Danish krone: 5.2947; Escudo: 50.404; Hong Kong $: 5.0325; Irish £: 2.0715; Norw. krone: 5.0145; Peseta: 66.25; Schilling: 12.86; Singapore $: 1.78775; Swedish krona: 4.2375; Yen: 236.70.

£ Sterling: 0.99725 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 3pm EST rates for New York.

ISTITUTO FINANZIARIO INDUSTRIALE Società per Azioni
Corporate Offices: 25, via Marenco, Turin, Italy

Capital Stock Lire 48.000.000.000 fully paid
Turin Registry of the Companies No. 327, File 2370/27

Resolutions of shareholders' meeting

The general shareholders' meeting, held in Turin on October 26, in the ordinary session approved the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 1979, which report a net income of Lire 8.899.550.193. The shareholders resolved to distribute a dividend of Lire 80 for each ordinary share and Lire 130 for each preferred share and to allocate Lire 3.868.096.208 to the extraordinary reserve.

Dividend will be payable on November 19, 1979. Payment will be made, against presentation of coupon No. 20 and net of withholding tax, at the main offices and branches of the following banks:

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca C. Steinhauslin & C., Banca d'America e d'Italia, Banca del Monte di Credito di Pavia, Banca Lombarda di Depositi e Conti Correnti, Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Banca Popolare di Novara, Banca Subalpina, Banco Ambrosiano, Banco di Napoli, Banco di Roma, Banco di Sicilia, Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde, Cassa di Risparmio di Torino, Credito Commerciale, Credito Italiano, Istituto Bancario Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, Itabanca, Monte dei Paschi di Siena;

Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank N.V., Commerzbank, Crédit Suisse, Lazard Brothers & Co., Lazard Frères & C.ie, S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

In the ordinary session it was also resolved:
— to set at nine for the fiscal years from 1979/'80 through 1981/'82 the number of Board of Directors members;
— to elect as Directors: Giovanni Agnelli, Umberto Agnelli, Pasquale Chiomenti, Gianluigi Gabetti, Giovanni Nasi, Cesare Romiti, Francesco Rota, Pio Teodorani Fabbri, Giovanni B. Vacca;
— to appoint to the Statutory Auditors' Board for the fiscal years from 1979/'80 through 1981/'82: Federico Gamna - Chairman, Ferruccio Buratti and Giacomo Zunino (Members); Lionello Jona Celesia and Marco Weigmann (Alternatives).

In the extraordinary session the general meeting of shareholders resolved:
— to modify the articles 12, 14, 15 and 29 of the by-laws;
— to merge Editoriale Finanziaria S.p.A. into IFI - Istituto Finanziario Industriale S.p.A.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	26.00
Albert Heijn	82.00
Algemenbank	335.00
Amrobank	67.50
A'Dam Rub	43.00
Fokker	23.70
Heineken	77.00
H.V.A.	47.00
Hoogovens	26.10
K.L.M.	77.60
Nat. Nedder	117.40
Pakhoed	48.50
Philips	22.10
Robeco	160.50
Rolinco	140.00
Rorento	107.40
Royal Dutch	147.70
Unilever	117.00
Van Ommer	211.80
VMF-Stork	41.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,245
GBL (B.lamb)	1,695
Cockerill	350
Electrobel	6,380
GB-Inno-BM	2,450
Hoboken	2,545
Petrofina	5,320
Ph. Gevaert	1,042
Soc. Generale	1,660
Solvay	2,380
Un. Miniere	712

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	39.00
B.A.S.F.	137.50
Bayer	125.60
Commerzbank	185.00
Cont. Gummi	50.70
Daimler	242.50
Demag	145.50
Deutsche Bnk	252.00
Dresdner Bnk	194.00
Hoechst	124.50
Hoesch	39.10
Karstadt	257.00
Kaufhof	197.00
K.H.D.	202.80
Lufthansa	82.50
Mannesman	141.70
Metallgesell.	228.00
Neckermann	132.50
RWE new	179.00
Schering	211.70
Siemens	254.30
Thyssen	81.80
Varta	160.00
Veba	145.10
Volkswagen	182.00

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$8.60
Anglo-Am	0.83¾
Barclays Bnk	3.71
Beecham Gp	1.35
BICC	1.00
Boots	1.58
Bowater	1.55
BAT Ind.	2.51
BOC Int'l	0.59
Brit. Pet.	3.66
Burmah	1.71
Chartered	1.63
Cadbury Sc.	0.53
Cons.Gold Fds	3.05
Courtaulds	0.82
De Beer D	$7.60
Decca Rec	3.45
Distillers	2.19
Dunlop	0.48
E Mus Ind	1.44
Free St Ged	31.00
GEC	3.17
GKN	2.43
Glaxo Gp	3.96
Gt Un St	3.54
Guinness	1.70
Hawker-Sidd	1.54
Hudson Bay	$N.A.
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.30
Imps	0.81
Marks & Spen.	0.88
Metal Box	2.36
Nichols	N.A.
Plessey	1.09
Rand Mines	N.A.
Rank Org.	1.88
Royal Dutch	1.36
R.T.Z.	2.84
Shell	3.26
Thorn (A)	3.52
Tube Invest.	2.72
Union Corb.	$9.20
Vickers	1.07
War L.3½	0.29¼
West Deep	$22⅝
West Drief	$52⅝
West Hold	$37⅝
West Min	N.A.
Woolworth	0.62¾
ZCI	11⅝

Milan

Bastogi	768.00
ERBA	2,425.00
ErcMarelli	383.00
Fiat	2,453.00
Finsider	180.00
Generali	43,130.00
IFI	2,820.00
Italgas	735.00
Italsider	306.00
LaRinas	114.25
Montedis	176.25
Olivetti	1,368.00
Pirelli	2,030.00
Snia Visco	819.00

Paris

Air Liquide	446.00
BSN	840.00
Carrefour	1,568.00
Cim Laforge	247.40
Cie Bancaire	338.00
CFP	261.00
CGE	340.00
CCF	163.50
Elf-Aquitaine	1,174.00
Ferodo	325.00
Gen Occident	279.00
Imetal	63.60
L'Oreal	658.00
Mach Bull	61.90
Michelin	825.00
Moet Henn	510.00
Moulinex	82.10
Paribas	225.20
PUK	98.70
Penarroya	52.00
Perrier	291.00
Peugeot	270.00
Rh Poulenc	145.00
Sacilor	25.50
St Gobain	132.50
Suez	273.00
Telemecan	736.00
Thomson	212.50
Usinor	13.70

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,225
Buehrle	2,455
B Boveri	1,825
Cib Geigy	1,330
Cr Suisse	2,250
Fisher	750
HofRochN	7,850
Nestle	3,350
Sandoz	4,050
Ste B. Suisse	386
Sulzer	2,850
U.B. Suisse	3,380

Tokyo Exchange

November 5, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	375	Matsu E. Wks	508
Canon	583	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	163
Dai Nip. Print	560	Mitsubi Corp.	870
Fuji Bank	359	Mitsui Co.	459
Fuji Photo	585	Mitsukoshi	445
Hitachi	252	Nippon Elec.	368
Honda Motor	570	Sharp	491
C. Itoh	572	Sony Corp.	1,780
Japan Air L.	2,560	Sumitomo Bank	362
Kansai El. Pwr.	859	Taisho Marine	273
Kao Soap	429	Takeda	487
Kirin Brewery	395	Teijin	142
Komatsu	320	Tokyo Marine	628
Kubota	355	Toray	185
Matsu EL Ind.	717	Toyota	869

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

November 5, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
StdOil Ind	409,900	79⅝	—¼
IBM s	258,600	63⅝	—⅛
Mobil s	249,200	49½	—½
SearsRoeb	202,100	18¼	—⅛
Harnischfg	197,500	14⅝	—5⅛
Exxon	183,400	57⅝	—⅜
Gulf Oil	170,100	33⅝	—¼
Boeing s	158,900	44¾	+1⅝
Tiger Int	148,000	19⅝	—⅜
BauschLb s	143,400	31¾	+1⅜
Nat Semicn	142,900	29½	—⅜
Westgh El	142,500	18⅛	—¼
Texaco Inc	139,300	28	—⅛
Gen Motors	135,300	56	—¼
Avco Corp	135,000	24¾	+2⅝

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	20.47	27.60
Advanced	403	829
Volume Up (millions)	3.78	10.79
Declined	1,012	622
Volume Down (millions)	13.69	9.12
Unchanged	437	413
Total Issues	1,852	1,864
New highs	9	10
New lows	84	68

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	817.66	819.39	808.45	812.63	—6.31
20 Trn	232.42	233.49	229.74	231.01	—1.80
15 Util	100.51	100.74	99.53	99.76	—0.78
65 Stk	284.57	285.38	281.42	282.77	—2.20

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	102.66	101.24	101.82	—0.69
Industrials	115.06	113.46	114.10	—0.82
Utilities	48.30	47.66	47.89	—0.20
Finance	11.94	11.77	11.86	—0.05
Transp.	14.07	13.96	14.03	—0.08

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	58.05	57.76	57.81	—0.38
Industrials	65.36	64.98	65.02	—0.51
Transp.	46.47	46.04	46.04	—0.39
Utilities	35.99	35.96	35.97	—0.07
Finance	59.64	59.42	59.64	—0.16

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
November 2	101,555	206,816	776
November 1	97,730	198,720	704
October 31	116,369	230,969	1,371
October 30	110,839	239,877	2,535
October 29	116,280	253,363	725

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
BowValley g	120,600	36¼	+1½
GulfCan g	95,600	80½	+¼
FlukeJohn s	68,400	20⅝	
RangerOil g	60,200	34⅛	+1½
NoCdnOil g	57,700	15¾	+1
DomePetr gs	54,500	37½	—⅜
McCull Oil	46,900	7⅝	—⅛
ResrtIntA	44,200	26	—⅜
Nat Patent	43,500	7¼	+⅛
Damson Oil	37,500	18	—⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.54	3.73
Advanced	215	343
Volume Up (millions)	1.01	1.80
Declined	330	215
Volume Down (millions)	1.08	1.32
Unchanged	231	221
Total Issues	676	779
New highs	N.A.	13
New lows	N.A.	21

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

The Quarterly Report as of 30th September 1979 has been published and may be obtained from:

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

National Westminster Bank Limited
Stock Office Services,
5th Floor, Drapers Gardens
12 Throgmorton Avenue,
London EC2P 2ES

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
New Court, St. Swithin's Lane,
London E.C.4

Banque Rothschild
21 Rue Laffitte, Paris 9

Merrill Lynch International & Co.
all European offices

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & cie.
Unter Sachsenhausen 4, 5 Köln

Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Königsallee 17, Düsseldorf 1

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
3 rue d'Antin, Paris 2
Boulevard Emile Jacqmain 162, Bruxelles

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
10a Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

International Pacific Corporation Limited
Royal Exchange Building
56 Pitt Street, Sydney N.S.W. 2000

U.K. Prices Increase 1%

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP-DJ) — Wholesale prices of manufactured goods in Britain rose 1 percent last month and were up 14.9 percent from a year earlier, the Department of Industry reported today.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, November 2, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
26260	Abitibi	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+¼
2350	Agnico E	$6¾	6½	6⅝	
400	Agra Ind A	490	490	490	+5
51895	Alta Gas A	$23½	22⅝	23⅛	+⅜
25	Alta Nat	$60½	60½	60½	—½
350	Algo Cent	$19⅝	19¼	19¼	—⅛
119667	Am Barrzo	$34	33	33½	+½
2245	Andres W A	$12	11½	11½	—1
600	Argus C pr	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
2125	Asbestos	$39	37¾	39	+1¼
4000	Atco A	$17¼	17½	17½	—¼
35436	BP Can	$38	36¾	37¾	+1
13871	Bank N S	$22¼	22	22⅛	—⅛
500	Baton B	$12¼	12	12¼	+¼
10710	Bralor Res	$16¼	16	16¼	+¼
1068	Bramalea	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+½
1000	Brenda M	$21½	21¼	21¼	—¼
550	BCFP	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
3627	BC Phone	$16	15⅞	16	
9160	Brunswk	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
200	Budd Can	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+¼
8406	CAE	$11	10	10⅝	—¼
2900	Cad Frv	$18⅝	18¼	18¼	+½
10519	Cal Pow A	$40⅝	40	40⅛	—½
2890	Camflo	$14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
11630	C Nor West	$15⅛	14⅝	15	+¼
2060	C Packrs	$30	30	30	
1997	Can Perm	$17	16¾	17	+¼
300	Can Trust	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
600	C Tung	$22	22	22	+½
3950	CCablesy A	$15¼	13¼	13¼	
2700	Cdn Cel	$8⅝	8½	8½	—¼
50	CGE	$30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+2¼
12896	CI Bk Com	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
12025	CP Inve	$33⅝	32¼	32½	—1⅛
2555	Cdn Tire A	$25⅝	25½	25⅝	
1465	C Ulities	$17¾	17½	17⅝	—⅛
63	Candel Oil	$51¼	50⅝	50⅝	—1½
2210	Cara	$14½	14	14	—¼
3660	Cassiar	$12¼	12	12¼	+¼
800	Celanese	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
1600	Cherokee	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+¼
10	C Holiday I	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16600	Con Distrb	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19990	Cons Gas	$24¼	23⅝	24	+⅛
2866	Con Fardy	325	320	325	+10
730	Conwest	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅛
147330	Coseka R	$11¼	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
1700	Craigmt	$6	6	6	+¼
4800	Cyprus	$14⅛	14½	14½	—⅛
65030	Czar Res	$15⅛	14	14⅛	+⅜
54465	Daon Dev	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—½
1100	Daon A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4937	Denison	$30½	29⅞	30⅛	+⅜
2880	Dicknsn	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
700	D Bridge	$36	35½	36	+1⅛
3592	Dofasco A	$31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	—⅛
2375	Dom Store	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
385	Du Pont A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
100	Dylex L A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
1025	Electhom A	410	405	410	+10
1200	Emco	$10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
8832	Falcon C	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
665	Fibrs Nik A	$67⅝	67½	67½	—1⅛
1200	Fed Ind A	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+¼
80	Fed Plan	$33¾	33¼	33¼	—1⅜
4130	Francana	$12¼	11⅝	11⅝	—½
90	Fraser	$14½	14½	14½	—⅜
5350	G M Res	$6	5⅝	6	+⅜
1200	G Distrb A	$7½	7	7	—½
4000	G Distrb w	205	185	185	—16
28220	Gibraltar	$9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+⅜
400	Graft G	$15	15	15	—⅛
1400	Granduc	230	225	225	
130	GL Forest	$47	47	47	+¼
850	Greyhnd	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜
800	H Group A	415	410	415	+10
400	Hard Crp A	245	242	242	
8947	Harlequin	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
2700	Hawker	$15½	15⅛	15½	+½
11216	Hayes D	$9½	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
720	H Bay Co	$25	25	25	
7600	IAC	$14½	14¼	14½	+⅜
925	Indal	$12⅛	12	12	
300	Indusmin	$17⅝	17¼	17¼	—¼
250	Inglis	$14½	14½	14½	
950	Inland Gas	$13¼	13	13	+¼
250	Int Mogul	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13559	Intpr Pipe	$17	16¾	17	+⅛
6408	Ivaco	$16	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
9740	Jannock	$11	10⅝	10⅞	+¼
12127	Kaiser Re	$27⅝	26½	27¼	+1¼
8600	Kam Kotla	490	470	485	+15
43292	Kerr Add	$12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+½
14450	Labatt A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
100	Lab Mia	$42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
4258	Lacana	$6⅝	6⅝	6¼	—⅛
32700	LOnt Cem	$5	485	5	+10
700	LL Lac	450	425	425	—25
3360	Lob Co A	385	385	385	
150	MICC	$10½	10½	10½	—⅜
200	Mclan H A	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
4390	MB Ltd	$24¼	23⅝	23⅝	—½
500	McGraw H	$8½	8½	8½	+½
20	Est Mirtic	165	165	165	—6
4850	Molson A	$22½	22½	22½	
100	Molson B	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+½
14615	Moore	$34¼	33½	34	—⅜
450	Murphy	$26⅝	26½	26⅝	+⅛
92813	Noranda	$19⅝	18⅞	19	+¼
82845	Norcen	$27	26¼	26⅞	+½
1270	NTecm B w	$23¼	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
300	Nowsco W	$37½	36½	37½	+2
34650	Oakwood R	$13¼	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
41150	Ocelot B	$27½	26½	26⅝	+⅜
6100	Oshawa A	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
54509	Pace Pet	$20½	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
1600	Pamour A	$7½	7¼	7¼	
2816	PanCan P	$58½	58¼	58½	
8650	Pembina	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
1200	Petrofina	$42½	41	42½	+2½
5250	Peyto Oils	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+¼
3270	Pine Point	$36⅝	36½	36⅝	
21750	Place G	299	285	290	+5
18788	Placer	$37⅝	37	37⅝	+¼
11200	Ram	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅜
1020	Redpath	$13⅝	13½	13½	—¼
15098	Rd Stenhs A	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	
1925	Reichhold	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅛
5100	Revnu Prp	145	136	136	—4
1948	Roman	$38⅝	38¼	38¼	—¼
150	Rothman	$18½	18½	18½	+½
26937	Sceptre	$8⅝	8⅝	8½	—¼
300	Scotts A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
51755	Shell Can	$31⅝	31¼	31⅜	+⅜
4582	Sherritt	$12	11¾	11⅝	—⅛
202	S Sears A	$7	7	7	—⅛
200	Slater Stl	$14½	14	14	
27475	Southm	$26	25½	26	
335	St Bradcst	$10¼	10¼	10¼	—¼
9574	Stelco A	$26½	26⅛	26⅜	+⅛
1415	Steep R	410	405	405	+5
6250	Sulpetro B	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+¾
2915	Suncor pr	$28	27⅝	28	+1
5400	Teck Cor A	$19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅜
3000	Teck Cor B	$19	18¼	18¼	—¼
300	Teledyne	$10	10	10	+⅜
430	Tex Can	$74	73½	74	+½
160	Thom N A	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛
8260	Tor Dm Bk	$22½	21⅝	21½	—½
1172	Torstar B	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—¼
1091	Traders A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4550	Trns Mt	$10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
10209	TrCan PL	$23½	22⅝	23⅛	+⅜
8712	Turbo Cl B	$15⅝	15¼	15½	+¼
7230	UGas A	$11¼	11	11	
1635	Union Oil	$32½	30½	32½	+2½
5340	U Keno	$20¼	19⅝	19⅝	
12800	U Siscoe	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
147	Un Carbid	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
50	Van Der	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
2300	Verstl Cor	$18⅝	18¼	18½	—¼
4600	Vestgron	$16	15⅝	16	+¼
200	Weldwod	$23	23	23	—⅜
3350	West Mine	$8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+⅜
1775	Weston	$23	22⅝	23	+⅛
3550	Woodwd A	$22½	21⅝	22½	+⅜
1750	Yk Bear	$8	7⅝	8	+¼

Total sales 5,744,388 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, November 2, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
3574	Bnk Mont	$22⅝	22	22	—½
475	Can Cmt	$11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
50	Can So Ry	$57	57	57	—¼
200	Con Bath	$13½	13½	13½	—¼
300	FCA Int	276	276	276	+1
1100	Power Cp	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
8295	Royal Bk	$37¼	36⅞	37	—⅜
2442	Roy Trst Co	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
405	Steinbrg A	$23	23	23	—)
7550	Utd Asbest	$5	5	5	

Total sales 550,473 shares.

Canadian Indexes

November 5, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	296.57	297.05
Toronto	1,600.60	1,610.50

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

November 5, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marg of symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—wee (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond — SF 688.20
— (d) Conbar — SF 634.00
— (d) Grabar — SF 605.00
— (d) Stockbar — SF 719.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund — SF 15.94
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF 3.70
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. — $9.63

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
— (w) Universal Dollar Trust — $6.66
— (w) High Interest Sterling — £0.89

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund — $19.54
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $11.55
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. — $26.63

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses — SF 299.50
— (d) Canasec — SF 439.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF 61.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF 88.75
— (d) Energie-Valor — SF 424.00
— (d) Ussec — SF 424.00
— (d) Europa-Valor — SF 111.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra — DM 19.30
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond — DM 65.80

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd — $4.26

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets — $26.39
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. — $46.34
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $25.30
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $52.93
— (w) Fidelity World Fd — $15.18

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A — £3.82
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B — £7.74
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D — £15.88

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. — $43.85
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund — HK$18.30
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund — $13.44
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $7.84
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund — $10.24

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $70.67
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia — $20.35

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth — SF 367.00
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Income — SF 380.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd — $9.99

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. — $42.06

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parlen Sw. R Est — SF 1,342.00
— (r) Securswiss — SF 1,168.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor — SF 323.50
— (d) Intervalor — SF 59.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF 340.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser — SF 228.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select — SF 66.00
— (d) Universal Fund — SF 70.50

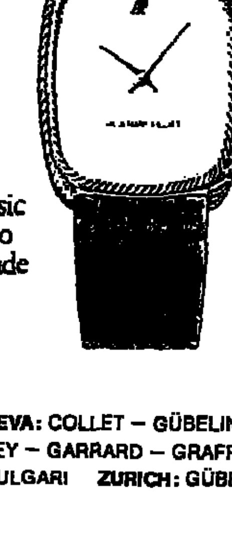
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. — SF 21.25
— (d) Bond Invest — SF 58.25
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF 61.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. — SF 128.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. — SF 102.00
— (d) Globinvest — SF 52.50
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF 65.00
— (d) Romeloc-Invest — SF 213.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh. — SF 218.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est — SF 220.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta — DM 39.30
— (d) Unifonds — DM 17.70
— (d) Unirak — DM 50.15
— (d) Uniglobal — DM 62.90
— (d) Unispecial I — DM 60.10
— (d) Europafonds — DM 25.40

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund — $...
(r) Arab Finance I.F. — $1,015
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) — $7.
(w) Austral. Select Fd — $1
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. — SF 121
(w) CAMIT — $9
(w) Capital Gains Inv. — $14
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF 1,286
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund — $22
(w) Citadel Fund — $2.
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $1,098
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs — $6
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs — $13
(w) D.G.C. — $44
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) — $6
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $17.
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent — $19
(d) Europe Obligations — LF 1,122
(w) First Eagle Fund — $5,050
(w) F.I.R.S.T. — $221
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr — SF 1,474
(w) Formula Selection Fd — SF 57.
(d) Fonditalia — $14.
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins — DM 40.
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) — $6.
(d) Global Int'l Fund — DM 5.
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV — $366.
(i) H.O.L.T. Hobel — $31.
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A — $13.
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B — $13.
(d) Interfund S.A. — $10.
(w) Intermarket Fund — $170.
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) — $23.
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $7.
(d) Investa DWS — DM 22.
(r) Invest Atlantiques — $56.
(d) Italomerica S.A. Fund — $18.
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. — $9.
(w) Japan Selection Fund — $76.
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $40.
(d) KB Income Fund — LF 1,285
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F — $12.
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F — $28.
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold — $86.
(w) Luxfund — $28.
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. — Can$ 18.
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund — $12.
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $6.
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $17.
(w) Nippon Fund — $17.
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $5.
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd — $4.
(w) N.A.M.F. — $72.
(d) Putnam Internt'l Fund — $38.
(d) Renta Fund — $58.
(d) Rentinvest — LF 837.
(d) Safe Fund — $3.
(d) Safe Trust Fund — $9.
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF 55.
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $15.
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM 97.
(w) Soros Fund — $796.
(w) Talent Global Fund — $11.
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) — $46.
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. — $46.
(w) Transpacific Fund — $38.
(d) UNICO Fund — DM 51.
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas — $9.
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund — $2.
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd — $102.
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd — $11.
(w) Western Growth Fund — $6.
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd — $476.
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd — $14.
(w) Worldwide Securities — $8.
(w) Worldwide Special — $1,433.

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; o — o - Redemption price -Ex-Coupon.



"Sometimes," he reflected, "the most beautiful things in life are the simplest."

"Like smooth pebbles on a beach, or the first snowflakes in winter."

"And watches you wind up by hand," I teased.

He glanced at his wrist. Smiled, half to himself, as he completed the action.

"Yes. As long as they're made by Audemars Piguet."

The incredibly thin watch had a plain white dial.

And it had a kind of intrisic beauty which owed as much to the skill with which it was made as to the precious metals which formed it. A beauty in which mere gadgetry had no place.

"And is it true" I asked innocently, "that the simplest things in life are always the cheapest?".

"When something is as perfect as this" he replied, caressing the smooth surface, "the cost is of no importance."

Audemars Piguet

GENEVA: COLLET — GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — KUNZ & Cie.
LONDON: ASPREY — GARRARD — GRAFF PARIS: ALDEBERT — CLERC — FRED
ROME: BEDETTI — BULGARI ZURICH: GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — MEISTER

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, November 5, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	86	87
Argentina 9⅝-84	92	93
Ashland 7½-82	91¼	92¼
Australia 8¾-91	83	84
Australia 8¼-92	78	79
Avco 10¼-87	83	85
BTokyo 7⅝-84	85½	86½
Barclays 8½-92	81	82
BCHyd. 7⅝-85	83¼	84¼
Bell Can 7⅝-87	81¼	82¼
Beneficial 9⅝-87	87½	88½
BFCE 8⅝-83	91¼	92¼
Campac 9⅝-89	88¼	89¼
Carter H.H. 9⅝-86	88¼	89¼
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	83¼	84¼
Charbonag 8⅝-81	93	94
CNT 9½-86	89¼	90¼
Comalco 10¼-91	88½	89½
Cons. Foods 7½-91	78¾	79¾
Continental 9⅝-86	88¾	89¾
Dome Pet. 10-94	86⅝	87⅝
Dominion 10¼-84	91½	92½
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	85¾	86¾
DSM 8⅝-88	85	86
E E C 8¼-82	90½	91½
E E C 7⅝-84	85¼	86¼
E C S 9-93	85¾	86¾
E C S 8⅝-97	79½	80½
EdF 9⅝-86	90	91
E I B 8-84	87	88
E I B 8⅝-93	81¼	82¼
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	87	88
Eurofima 8½-83	89½	90½
E D C 9⅝-84	92¼	93¼
Finland 9½-86	88¼	89¼
Genstar 10-89	86	87
GMAC 9⅝-86	88⅝	89⅝
Gotaverken 8⅝-87	84½	85½
Gould 9⅝-85	89⅝	90⅝
GTE 9⅝-89	86	87
GulfWest 9⅝-84	86½	88½
Home Oil 9½-86	85	87
Hudson Bay 10-94	88	89
ISE Cnda 9-92	88	90
I T T 9½-89	86	87
Kennecott 9½-86	85¾	86¾
Klade W. 8½-85	80¼	81¼
Kockums 8-83	89½	90½
Manitoba 8⅝-83	89⅝	90⅝
Manitoba 9½-89	87	88
Michelin 10-94	87½	88½
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	87¼	88¼
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	89	90
NBrunswick 9-83	91½	92½
NBrunsw. 9⅝-94	85⅝	86⅝
Newfoundld 10-94	87½	88½
NZealand 8½-83	90½	91½
Norskhyd 8½-92	81¼	82¼
Norway 9½-84	92	93
NScotia 9⅝-89	87½	88½
Occidental 10¼-84	90¼	91¼
Ontario Hyd 8-87	81¼	82¼
Penney JC 8½-83	89¼	90¼
Pennwalt 9⅝-84	90½	91½
Pepsico 9¼-84	91½	92½
Portland 10-84	87¾	88¾
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	87¾	88¾
Queb. Pro. 9-95	79½	80½
Saabscania 8½-89	77½	78½
Shell 8-86	84½	85½
Shell 7½-87	80	81
Stind 8⅝-88	87½	88½
StatOil 9⅝-89	87¾	88¾
Sweden 9⅝-84	92¼	93¼
Transocean 8-86	86½	87½
Unilever 9¼-87	87¼	88¼
UnOil 7½-87	86¼	87¼
UnBis 9-89	84½	85½
Utah 8-87	87	88
Vwagen 7¾-87	81	82
Warner L. 9-84	90¼	91¼

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	67½	69½
Baker 5½-93	138	—
BBC 4¼-93	92	94
Beatrice 6¼-91	94	96
Beatrice 4½-92	78	80
Beecham 6⅝-92	95	96½
Boots 6⅝-93	86½	87½
Borden 6⅝-91	89	91
Borden 5-92	76	78
BroadHale 4⅝-87	64	66
Carnation 4-88	62	64
CIBA G. 4-94	90½	92½
Coke Bott. 6⅝-93	71½	73½
Cr Suisse 4¼-71	124	126
Cr Suisse 4⅝-93	102	104
Cummint 6¼-86	75	77
Dartind 4⅝-87	73	75
EastKodak 4½-88	69	71
Ford 6-86	74½	76½
Ford 5-88	67½	69½
Galveston 8⅝-94	94½	96
GenElec 4¼-87	71	73
GenFoods 4⅝-82	85½	87½
Gillette 4⅝-87	63	65
GulWestn 5-88	83½	85½
Honda 5½-89	91½	92½
Honneywell 6-86	77	79
ICI 6⅝-97	86½	88½
INA 6-97	86½	88½
ISE 6⅝-89	85	87
ITT 4⅝-87	64½	66½
Lear 8-89	89½	91½
MorganJP 4¼-87	84½	86½
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	97
OwensIll 4½-87	94	96
PenneyJC 4½-87	65	67
RCA 5-88	65	67
Revlon 4⅝-87	111	113
Sperry 4¼-88	84	86
Squibb 4¼-87	74½	76½
Texaco 4½-88	72½	74½
Texas 7½-93	69	71
Tyco 8½-88	96	98
UBS 5-89	104	106
UnCarb 4⅝-82	88	90
WarnLamb 4½-87	65½	67½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	61	63
Xerox 5-88	66	68

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 - 100

	Med.	Lang.
Monday	98.825	80.496
Previous	98.852	80.504

U.S. Food Price Forecast

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (Reuters) — Retail food prices are expected to increase next year between 7 percent and 11 percent, with most of the rise resulting from increases of about 10 percent for labor and packaging and from continued sharp increases for energy used in processing and marketing, the U.S. Department of Agriculture said today.

NYSE Prices Off Broadly

(Continued from Page 7)

it declared a year-end dividend of $1.50 a share, bringing the total payment for the year to $5.30 a share aainst $6 last year.

Household Finance said it expects 1979 earnings before unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses to be about equal to last year's.

Deere & Co. expects to report "significantly" higher earnings for the year ended Oct. 31 despite adverse affects of a strike that closed down production for three weeks during the final month of the year.

Hospital Corp. of America said it agreed in principle to acquire General Care Corp. for about $77 million in cash and stock. Hospital said the acquisition will involve a cash tender offer for 45 to 49 percent of General Care's outstanding common stock at $18 a share and an exchange of Hospital stock for the remainder.

Farinon has reached a preliminary agreement to merge i Harris Corp., the companies nounced. The agreement calls Harris to issue 0.8 shares for eac the approximately five million F non shares currently outstandi valuing the transaction at ab $125 million.

A federal judge rejected an e ronmentalists' suit to block the s of offshore oil and natural leases on the Georges Bank, find the government did not "act ar trarily, capriciously or illegally."

The Federal Reserve entered government securities market drain reserves through two-day verse repurchase agreements, de ers said, when federal funds w trading at 13 percent.

Companies increasing quart dividends included Communi tions Industries to 13¼, Continen Telephone to 34 cents, Pepcom dustries to 20¼, Seoa Industries 27 cents and Sensormatic Elect to 6 cents.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
		AAR .44	3.6	7	8	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
		AAV .20	4.0	6	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
		APS .44	5.9	5	7	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
		ATI			1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		AVC		3	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
		AZL		9	19	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
		AZL pf .48	11.		6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
		AbrdMf .40	3.6	7	30	u11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
		AcmePr			1	1½	1½	1½	
		Action			6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		ActonCp .30b	2.8	7	19	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
		AdamR s.12	.8	14	x23	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
		AdobeO .20	.6	30	28	36	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
		AeisiCp		8	27	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
		AeroFlo .50b	2.9	4	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
		AffilCap .10e	1.7		10	6	6	6	+ ⅛
		AffilHsp .28	6.4	9	1	4⅜	d 4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
		AfterSix .32	6.0	7	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
		AirExpr n		10	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		AlaskAir .30r	5.7	9	35	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
		AlbaW .10e	3.1	2	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
		Alcolac .18	2.0	8	41	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
		AllianT .73t	10.	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		AlmyS .20r	2.9	8	5	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
		Alphain .10e	.7	11	18	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
		Altamil .32	2.0	5	15	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
		Altec		44	2	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
		AlterFd .50	2.0	8	3	25	25	25	
		Alcoa pf3.75	9.6		z50	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¾
		Amdhl .40	2.0	11	206	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
		AmAgro s.20	2.0	9	8	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
		AmBilt .12e	1.4	5	2	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
		AmBrd wt			6	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	—1¼
		ABusPd .44	4.1	6	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
		AmCapCp			4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		AGarPd .34	2.4	5	3	14	14	14	— ¼
		Aisroell s		2	71	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
		AMzeA .48	5.2	6	10	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
		AMzeB .48	5.1	6	5	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
		AmMfg 2a	2.8	10	32	70½	70½	70½	
		AMdBld s		13	223	6⅝	5⅞	6	— ¼
		AMotin .30	2.9	5	21	10¼	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
		AmPetf 2.50	7.2	7	7	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
		AmPlan Cp		3	2	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
		APrecs .40	4.6	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		AScIE			11	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
		AmTec .64	8.3	4	6	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
		AngloC .20e	1.1	9	68	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
		Anthony .40	4.4	4	5	9	9	9	
		ApIDig .16	1.8	11	43	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
		ApldDev		14	83	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅜
		AquitCd g.47			168	31¼	30¼	30⅞	—1⅛
		ArrowA .20	2.8	5	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
		Arundel .10e	1.3	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		Asamer g.40			86	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
		AskInSvc			6	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
		Astrex		7	5	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
		Atco Ind			12	¾	11-16	¾	
		AtlsCM .08e	2.7	8	72	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
		AtlasCp wt			13	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
		Augat s .40	1.6	13	134	24⅝	24⅜	24½	
		AutoTrn			17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
		AutmRod			23	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
		AutoSw 1.20	3.2	10	2	37⅜	37½	37½	— ¼
		AVEMC .40	4.6	7	7	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
		Avondl 1.20	7.1	14	2	17⅛	17	17	
		— B—B—B —							
		Badger .80	7.1	5	4	11⅞	11¼	11¼	
		Baker .20	4.7		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		Baldor s .20	1.1	12	12	18¾	18½	18½	
		BaldwS .32a	4.6		5	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
		BanFd 1.67e	8.8		x9	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
		Bangor wt			24	1⅝	1½	1½	
		Banistr g.30	2.5		10	12	12	12	
		Barclay			21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		BarcoCa .12	2.4	16	41	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
		BarnesE		11	16	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
		Barnwl .20	1.8		7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
		BarryR s.16	2.1	9	89	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
		BaruchF		53	58	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
		BatStA s .40	2.1	5	14	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
		BnfStB s .40	2.2	5	14	18½	17⅞	18½	+1⅛
		BergEnt		5	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		BergnB .24	2.8	5	22	8⅝	8½	8½	— ½
		BernzO			14	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
		BethCp		8	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
		Beverly .18e	2.4	8	58	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
		BicPen .48	5.4	7	44	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	
		BigVSp s .24	3.0	5	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
		BinkMf 1b	5.7	6	2	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
		Blessng .54	6.8	4	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
		Blount .64	3.8	5	22	17⅛	17	17	— ⅜
		BodinAp			7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		BoltBer .40	2.9	21	11	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
		BowVoll g.10			1206	36½	35⅝	36¼	+1½
		BowlAn .24	5.1	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Bowmar		35	43	5	4⅞	4⅞	
		Bowne .48	2.4	5	10	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
		BrodfdN .26	2.8	7	15	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
		Braniff wt			13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		Broscan 1a	5.4	5	193	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	— ½
		BraunE 1.40	5.6	10	5	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
		Breeze .57t	6.7	4	5	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
		BristBr .60	2.3	10	7	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
		BroDart .20	5.2	11	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
		BrooksP s.40	3.1	9	40	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
		BrownCo wt			28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
		BrnFA 1.16	3.7	10	2	31½	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
		Burnsin .60	4.4	7	4	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
		— C—C—C —							
		CK Pet .16	1.0	34	33	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
		CDI		5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
		CHB Fd .57t	7.9	5	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		CMI Cp .05e	1.3	6	23	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
		CagleA .05e	1.1	2	24	4⅜	d 4½	4½	— ⅛
		Caldor .50	2.1	8	54	23⅝	23½	23¾	+ ¼
		CalPtC 2	5.4	5	5	37⅝	37	37	—1
		Camco .30	1.1	9	3	26⅝	26⅜	26⅛	— ⅛
		Campnll n		2	7	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
		CmpChb g			130	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
		CdnHmst g			66	18⅞	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
		CdMarc g.40			28	11½	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
		CdnMer g			40	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
		CdnOcc g.72	2.4		9	32	30½	30½	— ⅛
		CdSupO g			4	152½	151½	152½	— ½
		Caresso .05e	1.7	7	12	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
		Carnat 1.50	6.5	6	113	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	— ⅛
		CaroEn s		8	18	18	18	18	
		CaroPL pf 5	10.		z90	49	49	49	— ½
		CarrolDv .05e	1.2	8	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		CavItrn .10e	1.0	80	76	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
		CeluCft		4	13	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
		CenMA pf3.50	11.		z100	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅞
		CenPL pf 4	11.		z100	39	d38	38	—2
		CentSe .70e	11.		20	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
		Cenvill 1.20	5.9	6	26	21¼	20½	20½	— ⅜
		Cetec .12	2.7	7	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
		ChamMt .60	9.2	6	3	6½	6½	6½	
		ChampHo			146	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
		ChrtM s		6	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
		ChrtM pf.75	12.		4	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
		ChiRv 1.60a	8.8	13	5	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
		ChiefDv g s			207	23⅝	22½	23⅝	+ ⅛
		ChldWld		6	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
		ChitnCp .30	4.7	5	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
		CircleK 1.10	5.9	7	4	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
		CitBkNJ 2	8.9	4	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
		CityGas .92	4.0	9	7	23¼	23	23	— ½
		ClarkC .21e	4.5	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Clarostat		5	18	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
		Clausns s.88	5.5	7	1	16	16	16	
		Clopay .32	4.0	12	11	8⅛	d 8	8	— ¼
		Colu .16e	3.5	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Colemn .92	6.3	6	21	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
		ColCrnl		36	73	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
		Colwell .60	3.6	11	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
		Cominco 3			62	38	37⅛	37⅛	
		ComAll .50	2.5	6	14	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
		ComMtl .60	2.9	3	12	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
		Comdint s		9	169	31⅜	30	31¼	— ¾
		ComdrCp		14	25	2½	2½	2½	
		Compo s .20	3.1	7	17	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅜
		CompuD		4	4	4	4	4	
		Compinv		6	13	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
		Condec .30t	2.8	106	21	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
		ConrHm 1.53t	15.	4	6	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
		ConsOG			36	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
		ContMtl		4	11	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
		Cookln .20e	3.2	6	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
		CoreLb .28	1.2	20	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
		Cornlius .80	5.0	7	10	16	16	16	
		Cramer			28	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		CrestOil s.16	.9	36	49	18	17	17½	— ⅜
		Crompt 1.40	5.8	4	25	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
		CrossAT 1.40	4.7	9	19	29⅝	29½	29¾	+ ⅜
		CwnCP s.80	2.2	2	27	37⅜	37	37	— ⅜
		Crowlin s.28	4.8	3	7	6	d 5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
		CrutcR .36	2.6	27	28	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
		CrystlO s.36	1.5	16	115	24⅞	23⅝	24½	
		CubicCp .60	4.0	6	16	15⅝	15	15	— ⅜
		Curtice 1.10b	5.8	5	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
		Cyprus			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Cyprus pf1.70	13.		5	13½	13¼	13¼	— ½
		— D—D—D —							
		DCL		6	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		DWG .29t	11.	6	63	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
		DamonC		7	2	3	3	3	
		Damson			375	18⅝	17⅞	18	— ⅜
		DataAc n		6	18	6⅛	6	6	
		Datapd .30	1.8	12	118	17	16½	17	+ ¼
		DayMn .25e	1.6	8	60	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
		DeRose			12	1⅜	d 1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
		Decoratr .24	9.6	10	3	2⅜	2½	2½	
		DelLabs .48	3.6	12	8	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
		DelhiO .10e	.5	23	109	22⅝	22	22	— ¾
		DevonGp s		3	z400	16	16	16	+ ¼
		Digicon		26	47	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
		Dillard .40	2.7	5	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
		Diodes			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		DisFab		5	12	1½	1½	1½	
		DomeP g s			545	38⅛	37⅛	37½	— ⅜
		Domtr g1.80a			51	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
		DorcGsn .20	.9	8	226	23⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
		Downey s.32	4.5	4	19	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
		DrexUt 1.68	9.7		12	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
		DrivHarr		19	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
		DrFair .40	4.5	18	26	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
		Dunlop .09e	7.6	7	12	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16	+1-16
		DyhlPd 1	4.3	4	9	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
		DurTst .40a	4.1	10	15	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
		Dynlctn		63	264	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		Dynear s		7	16	u15⅝	15¼	15¼	
		— E—E—E —							
		EAC .36	7.8	13	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		EECO .28	1.9	11	9	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
		EarthRes 1	3.9	8	194	27¼	25½	25¾	—1⅛
		Edmos			11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		EDO s		8	10	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
		Elven .10g	1.4		20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		Electrog 1	4.0	8	61	25	24¼	24¾	+ ⅜
		Elsinor n		16	314	10½	10	10¼	
		EmrRd		9	35	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
		EnsyRs .24	2.5	18	46	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
		ElzLav .20e	3.2	7	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
		Esquire		6	4	3⅜		3⅜	— ⅛
		— F—F—F —							
		FSF Ind .12	3.2		31	4		3⅝	— ⅛
		Fabind s.40	3.8	3	33	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
		FairTex		4	10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
		FairInab			24	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
		FalrmC .15	4.6		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
		FamRc		6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
		FayDrg .24b	2.5	7	6	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
		FedMart .30t			4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		FedRt 1.40	9.9	15	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
		FedRes		22	95	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
43⅞	20	Felmnt .25	.6	17	10	40⅞	40¼	40¼	— ½
20⅛	12¼	FinGen .40b	2.3	8	1	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7½	FtConn 1a	13.	6	10	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅛	9¼	FischrP 1t	11.	6	94	9¼	d 8⅝	9	— ½
7⅝	3⅛	Flagg		12	22	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
7⅛	3⅝	FlanEnt		24	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
29	17⅝	FlightSf s.16	.7	18	23	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
17⅞	7⅝	FlaRck .22e	1.5	9	67	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ½
29	10	FlowGen		13	137	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	
13¼	10⅛	Flowers .46	4.2	6	22	11¼	11	11	— ¼
22⅝	15⅝	FlukeJ s		14	604	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
7⅞	4⅝	Foodrm .50	10.	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	6	FooteM .45e	4.7	11	9	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
48	28	Foote pf2.20	6.2		4	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ¼
64½	56	FordCan g5a			z180	57⅝	57½	57⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	9⅛	ForestC .10	.7	14	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
14½	3⅛	ForestLab			1	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	4⅜	FrankRt .06e	.6	44	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅝	6⅛	Franks .36	4.4	5	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4½	Friedm .24b	4.0	3	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
13	7¼	Frionos .40	5.3	3	4	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
7⅝	5½	Frischs .20b	4.8	4	5	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	9	FrontA .20b	1.7	5	85	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ½
7⅝	3⅝	FrontA wt			6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
		— G—G—G —							
3	1¼	GIExpl		7	18	2½	2½	2½	
6½	2⅞	GIT			13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7½	3⅜	GRI .30	8.0	22	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
2½	1¼	GTI			19	2½	2⅛	2½	
9⅝	6⅜	Garan .40	6.9	5	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Garland			2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
29⅝	15⅛	GatLIet .40b	1.5	12	178	28	26½	26½	
2½	1	Goynor			10	1	1	1	— ⅛
26	17½	GelmSc n		17	11	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
10½	4¼	GenExp			306	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
3⅝	2	GnHous		3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Genisco		8	25	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	GenvDr .10r	2.4	5	11	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
42⅝	13⅝	GerbSc .20	.6	14	34	36	35¼	35⅝	— ⅜
19⅛	15¼	GiantF s 1	6.0	5	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
14½	7⅝	GntYell g.65e		8	74	10½	10	10⅛	+ ½
15½	5	Glasrock .10	.7	24	51	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
34⅝	21⅝	Glatfltr 1.20	4.6	5	3	26⅝	26¼	26⅛	— ⅛
32¾	16⅛	Glamr .88b	3.3	7	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Gldblatt			7	3	3	3	
31¼	12½	GldNugt .08t	.6	32	58	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
10⅝	7	GoldWH .64	7.2	6	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Goldfield			90	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	GoodLS			3	1⅛	d 1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Gdrich wt			11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	6⅛	GrahMf .20	3.0	14	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12	8⅝	GrndCtl .50	5.6	6	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
15	7⅛	GrangrA		73	21	7⅛	d 7	7⅛	
11⅞	5⅞	GtAmInd		4	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	4⅝	GtBasInP		111	137	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
37½	19½	GtLkCh .32	.9	14	32	34⅝	33⅞	34	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Greenmn		14	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	GREIT .40	4.0	18	2	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
27⅜	17	GrossT 1.44	6.4	7	9	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
27¼	14⅝	Guilford .88	3.5	3	13	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
100¼	26⅝	GlfCan g1.60			956	81⅞	78½	80½	+ ¼
15⅝	5	Gulfstrm		7	199	11	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
		— H—H—H —							
22½	9¼	HallsM .90	4.6	6	25	20	19½	19⅞	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Hampin .65t	13.	3	10	5	5	5	— ⅛
9½	5¼	HanSqRt			1	6	6	6	
34⅛	22½	Harland 1	3.2	10	9	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ½
4	2¼	Harvey		2	110	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Hasbro .05t		6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
13½	8⅝	Hasting .60	5.4	6	12	11⅛	11	11⅛	
7	3⅛	HawaiA			24	3⅝	d 3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	HlthCh		18	16	5⅝	5½	5½	
10¼	6	HelthM .30	3.9	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	3½	Heinick .10	1.3	13	14	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅛	HeimMfg			1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10¼	6	HIGinc .06r	.9	6	2	7	7	7	
16½	8½	HiShear .40	3.1	5	1	13	13	13	
9⅛	6½	Highland			2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅝	4⅛	Hiptrnic .20	2.4	9	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Hofman .20	5.9	8	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
40⅝	31⅛	HolngA g2.20			1	35	35	35	
13⅛	5⅛	HollyCp		13	141	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
79	34¼	HmeOA g1.30			20	78½	77½	77½	—1½
77½	31⅛	HmeOB g1.30			3	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	
39	15	Hormel 1.48	4.3	6	6	34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
19¾	6⅝	HornHar		16	13	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
14	8⅛	HospMt .60	5.9	17	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	15⅝	Hotel 2.10e	11.	9	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5	HousRon .50b	8.7	3	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅛	2⅛	HouseVI		8	12	2⅛	d 2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	15	HouOM .80	4.6	11	309	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
23½	17½	HouO pf1.69	8.8		29	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	7⅛	HowelC .40	1.6	5	19	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ¼
5½	2⅝	Howell .10e	2.0	12	38	5⅛	5	5	
33⅝	24	HubellA 1.56	5.5	7	3	28⅛	28	28¼	
34	23⅝	HubellB 1.56	5.4	7	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	23	Hubbl pf2.06	9.2		7	22½	d22½	22½	— ⅛
21½	10⅛	HuckMf .32a	1.9	6	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
11½	7½	HudsnGn		3	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
79⅝	34⅞	HudBOg 2			35	71½	70¼	70¼	— ⅜
7⅛	4⅛	HuntH .20	3.2	7	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
66⅝	27⅛	HuskyO g 1			15	58⅛	57⅝	58⅛	— ¼
		— I—I—I —							
6⅝	3½	ICH .20	3.6	4	4	5½	5⅛	5½	
14½	7⅝	ICM .50e	3.7	15	51	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
7½	3½	IFS Ind .18	3.1	7	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	IMC .28	2.3	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	7	IRT Pr .57e	6.0	14	1	9½	9½	9½	
1⅛	⅝	ITI			21	5	⅝	⅝	
2 5-16	1½	ImpGp .12e	7.4	5	23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—3-16
7⅛	4⅛	Imperind s		4	4	5⅛	5	5	
39⅞	18⅛	ImpOilA g1.20			101	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	⅞	InflightSv			2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	11⅜	Instron .40	2.1	5	9	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜
1½	1	InstrSys		17	213	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
14½	9½	InsSy pf.25t	2.6		14	10	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅝	5⅝	IntegRes		12	37	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	6	IntCtyGs g.32			238	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	10⅝	Intrmk .16	1.0	4	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	IntBnknt		5	152	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7½	3½	IntCtrls n		7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	IntFdSvc		14	1⅛	1	1	1	
29⅝	18	IntGenl 1.40	5.3	4	21	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
7⅞	4⅝	IntProt .30	5.6	4	9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	IntStrtch			1	1	1	1	
16⅛	7⅛	Intplast .40	2.5	14	5	16	16	16	— ⅛
28⅝	17⅛	Ionics		10	5	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
34½	12½	IroqBrd .36	2.8	8	13	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —							
5½	4⅝	Jaclyn .40b	8.0	6	9	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
16½	10½	Jacobs .50b	4.2	7	7	12	12	12	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Jensen 1.50t	30.	5	20	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Jetero .05e	1.4	16	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Jetronic		5	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	3½	JohnPd .36	9.9	45	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11¼	2⅝	JuniperP			86	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅜
		— K—K—K —							
2⅞	2	Kaisin .75c			18	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
		Kalistad n		14	25	5⅝	5½	5½	
1⅝	⅛	KoneMil wt			36	5-16	3-16	5-16	+1-16
48	37½	KnGs pf4.50	12.		z20	38	38	38	+ ½
6⅝	3⅛	KapokT		18	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16⅜	11½	KayCp .60	4.5	6	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
20¼	8½	KenaiCp		17	135	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Kenwin .60	5.0	5	41	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅝	Key Ph n		52	26	11½	11⅜	11½	
4⅛	2½	KinArk		9	38	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
25	15⅝	KingRd s .32	1.8	5	8	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
36⅞	17⅛	KirbyEx		10	105	36⅝	33⅞	35⅝	—1
11⅜	4⅛	Kleinerts			5	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
20½	14⅝	Knogo n		9	34	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	KuhnStr		3	18	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
		— L—L—L —							
5¼	3	LSB .23t	6.6	7	2	3½	3½	3½	
2⅝	1⅝	LaBarge .06	3.4	16	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅛	3⅞	LaMaur .20	3.9	7	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	
3¼	2¼	LaPnt			4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3½	1⅛	LatyRad			7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4 7-16	2	LakeSh g			103	7-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	—3-16
11	4⅛	Landmk		40	53	10⅛	10	10	
11½	5⅛	Laneco .20a	1.8	5	7	11	11	11	+ ⅛
24	15⅝	LeaRnl s.60	3.1	7	x3	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	LeePh		8	25	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	— ¼
15⅝	10⅝	LehighP		4	15	13	13	13	
6¼	2¼	LeisureT		3	62	3	2½	3	+ ½
12	5⅝	Lightolr .24	2.7	4	7	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
10½	3⅝	LincAm		10	30	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Lodge .08e	2.9	7	15	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
29⅝	17½	Lohmn 1.20	5.6	9	8	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅜
37⅝	11⅝	LoewT wt			142	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
17	9⅝	Logicon		7	14	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
26	15⅛	LaGenS 1.05	4.5	7	10	23⅝	23¼	23½	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	LundyEl		9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12	7⅛	Lydall .70	8.8	6	3	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	LynchCp		2	5	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ¼
		— M—M—M —							
6½	3⅝	MPO		8	9	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	Macrod		33	50	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	ManrC .60	5.9	6	15	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
1 15-16	⅝	Marinda		7	125	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	—1-16
17½	9½	Marine .28e	1.6	7	12	17½	17½	17½	
21⅝	18⅛	Marm pf2.25	12.		36	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
11⅛	4⅛	Marshin		15	23	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
13½	8⅛	Masind .20	2.1		7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Masters		4	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
36⅜	16⅛	MtlRsh s.20	.7	14	6	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ½
17⅝	9½	Matrix s		14	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅝	2⅜	MauiTec .14	3.2	88	68	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
1 13-16	⅝	McCro wt			2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	McCulO		29	469	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Means 1.20	6.3	7	5	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅜
11⅛	8¼	Medalst .56	5.3	5	38	10½	10	10½	+ ⅝
7⅝	3⅝	MedalnGp		13	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	17⅛	MediaG .72	3.0	8	21	24	23⅝	24	
19⅝	10⅛	Meenan n.24	1.7	8	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Megalnt .28	3.2	3	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	12	MEMCo 1	7.5	6	13	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL .50b	5.8	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12	6½	MetPro .15	1.6	8	5	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	8	Metex .40	4.0	5	7	10	9⅝	10	
37⅛	19⅛	Metptn .32	1.6	19	53	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
2⅛	1⅝	MichGen			8	2⅛	2	2	
12⅛	5	MchSug .40	4.0	18	43	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	Micklbry .16	3.0		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6	MidldCo .30	3.4	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	9¼	MidlGls .40b	3.9	7	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
52	42½	MinP pf 5	12.		z100	43	43	43	+ ⅜
8	2⅝	MissnIT		6	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
28½	20	MitchlE s.20	.8	14	63	25⅝	25	25⅛	
24½	12⅝	MiteCp .60	2.8	8	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	MonMg .44	8.8	5	6	5⅛	5	5	
19⅝	12⅝	Moog .40b	2.9	9	18	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
10½	6	MtgGth .86e	9.6	12	8	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
7	4½	MorlnSh .32	6.0	4	21	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
11	8½	MottSM .20	2.3	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Movielab .52t	11.	5	24	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
18⅛	11	NFC n .20	1.4	9	20	14½	13⅞	14	
15¼	9¼	Napco .20	1.5	8	114	13⅝	12¼	13⅜	+1⅜
11⅞	4⅛	Narda .24	2.9	7	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	10⅝	NCnvSt n.50	3.7	9	49	13⅝	13	13⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅛	NatEdu .68t	6.7	4	16	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12¼	NtHltE		8	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	NKinney			343	5⅝	5⅛	5½	— ¼
4⅛	?	NIParag			28	1⅝	1	1	— ⅜
10½	4⅝	NIPatent			435	7½	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅝
7⅝	5	NISecR .60	8.6	7	1	7	7	7	
5⅛	4½	NtSilvr .20e	4.4		1	9	4½	4½	— ⅛
14⅞	3⅝	NelsLB .72t	7.7	9	57	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	NestLM .05e	1.6	28	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28½	18⅛	NHomp .80a	4.4	5	2	18⅛	d18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Nidrio .06e	3.4	9	83	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
23½	10	NMxAr .30e	1.7	46	5	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
11	7⅝	NPinRt .84	11.	9	6	8	8	8	
8⅝	6⅛	NProc .55e	8.1	7	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	20⅛	NYTim .90	4.0	10	14	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
12½	5⅝	NewbE .50	5.0		14	10⅛	9⅝	10	
14⅝	10¼	Newcor s.56	4.3	6	2	13	13	13	— ¼
9-16	3-16	Newcrp wt			3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
31⅛	17⅝	NiagFSv .94	4.0	6	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Nichols .02r	.6	3	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
2⅛	1¼	Noelind			5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	3⅛	Nolex			19	3½	3⅜	3½	
12⅝	7½	Norin .40	4.0	3	4	10	10	10	— ⅛
13	10⅝	Nort pf 1.50	13.		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6½	Nortek .08	1.2	4	46	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	14	NoARoy .24	1.5	5	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15½	7⅝	NoCdO g		24	577	u15⅝	15	15⅝	+1
46⅞	40⅝	NIPS pf4.25	10.		z100	40½	40½	40½	
17⅛	9⅝	NuclData		7	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	19½	Numac g.07t			334	34⅝	32⅝	34⅛	+ ⅞
		— O—O—O —							
17⅛	9⅛	Oakwd .12b	.9	6	39	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
10	5⅝	OilaInd .40e	4.7	8	1	8½	8½	8½	
48	25	OOkiep		18	z1750	37⅛	36	37	—2¼
14	7½	OrioleH .40a	4.3	3	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Ormand		10	19	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	OSulivn .80	5.7	5	10	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ½
7⅝	1⅝	OxfordFi		9	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	4½	OzarkA .15e	3.0	4	16	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
		— P—Q —							
3⅝	⅝	PF Ind			198	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16½	12⅝	PGEpfA 1.50	11.		16	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	
15	11⅛	PGEpfB 1.37	12.		5	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	PGEpfC 1.25	12.		3	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
14	10⅛	PGEpfD 1.25	12.		159	11⅛	10½	10½	
13⅝	9⅝	PGEpfG 1.20	12.		2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
27½	20	PGEpfW 2.57	12.		8	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ½
25½	18½	PGEpfV 2.32	12.		15	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
27⅝	19⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	12.		64	22¼	21¼	21⅝	+ ½
26⅝	20	PGEpfR 2.37	12.		10	19⅝	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
21⅝	16⅛	PGEpfO 2	12.		11	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
21½	15	PGEpfM 1.96	12.		17	17⅛	16	16⅛	
24	17⅝	PGEpfL 2.25	12.		4	19	18	19	+1
22¼	16⅛	PGEpfK 2.04	12.		8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	18	PGEpfJ 2.32	12.		7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
48⅝	40	PacLt pf4.40	12.		z50	38¼	d38¼	38¼	—1⅜
51½	37½	PacLt pf4.75	12.		z100	39	d39	39	— ½
81⅝	67⅛	PacLt pf7.64	11.		z100	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	—1⅛
29	13⅝	PacTrst 1	4.4	11	11	22⅝	22	22⅝	+1
54	48	PacPLpf 5	10.		z425	49⅝	d47	48	—2
15⅝	9⅛	PacScle .40	3.6	6	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	PageP g n			149	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅜
38⅝	27⅝	PallCp .52	1.5	14	22	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	3½	Pantast .30	8.3	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
22⅝	13⅝	Paradyn n		20	29	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
19¼	11	ParkCh .60	4.1	4	8	14½	14	14½	+ ½
8⅛	2⅝	ParkEl		7	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27⅝	22	Parsons s 1	3.8	9	51	26⅝	26	26	— ½
6⅝	4⅝	PatFash .10e	1.8	4	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14	6½	Patagon		5	11	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	PeerTu .32b	3.4	6	5	9½	9⅝	9½	
2	⅝	PenDix wt			8	1⅛	1	1⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	PECp .55t	20.	7	27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24¼	14⅝	PenRE 1.65	7.8	10	7	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
6¼	3½	PenobS .20	3.8	6	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11½	11	Penril n .15	1.4	10	18	u11¼	11	11	— ⅛
1½	1	Pentron		9	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅝	10½	PepCom .60	3.5	7	101	17⅝	16⅝	17	— ⅜
14½	9	Perini .40	3.1	8	7	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	13⅝	PetLew s		15	127	u14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	18	PetLe pf1.65	13.		13	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
10⅞	7½	PhilLD .68r	8.9	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	2	Phoenix			139	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	PicNPay .32	2.9	6	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	PionrSys		1	8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	PionTx .20t			24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	PitWVo .56	10.	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	21	PitDM 1.40	4.5	4	3	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
38½	24⅝	Pittway 1.65	5.3	6	30	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Pizzain n		8	10	4⅝	4½	4½	
37	21⅝	PlacrDv g1a			3	32¼	32	32	
10	4⅝	Plantind		21	72	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
9½	7⅝	PlyGm .40b	5.2	3	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Polaron		2	29	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
24	14⅝	PostCp a .50	3.1	8	2	16	16	16	
23½	12⅝	PrairieO g		17	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	10⅝	PrattLmb 1.10	9.3	6	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	4¼	PrattRd .30	6.8	7	22	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ¼
27	20⅝	PrenHa 1.48	6.9	8	127	21½	21	21⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	PresRIB		1	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	Preston g.90		5	1	18⅝	18½	18½	
12⅝	8⅝	PrimMt s		10	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	10½	PrpCT 1.34e	8.4	12	6	16	16	16	
12½	9½	ProvGas .92	9.1	6	6	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
48	39	PSCol pf4.25	11.		z125	38½	d38½	38½	— ⅜
26⅝	22½	PsSP pfD2.34	10.		1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
16½	7⅝	PuiteH s .32	3.1	2	2	10½	10¼	10¼	
10¼	4⅝	PuntaG		6	30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13⅝	9½	Punta pf1.10	11.		10	10	10	10	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Qualinn n.40e	5.5	2	6	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —							
4⅝	2½	REDM		4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3½	1⅝	RET			50	3¼	3¼	3¼	
46⅝	42½	RET pf 4.38	10.		3	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
18	9	RHMed .20r	1.3	10	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	RPS		7	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	RSC .10	3.3	13	13	3	3	3	
8	5⅛	Ragan .18e	1.9	6	16	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
23¼	12¼	RnchEx .30e	1.7	7	28	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
39⅝	11⅝	RangrO g			602	34⅛	32½	34⅛	+1½
36⅝	21½	Ransbrg 1.20	3.7	8	5	32⅝	32⅝	32½	— ⅜
4	1⅝	RapAm wt			28	2⅝	2½	2½	
5⅝	2	RathP			2	4	4	4	
24⅛	13½	Ravind .40	2.1	13	20	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅞
5⅛	2⅝	Reading		7	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21⅝	14⅝	REInv 1.60	9.1	9	6	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
12⅝	9½	RlincT 1.40	14.	4	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Redlaw			1	7⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	4	RefgTr .28	5.6	3	5	5	5	5	— ¼
17	8½	RegalB .72	4.9	8	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
23½	14⅝	RemAr 1a	4.8	6	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	4.0	3	39	6	5⅝	6	— ⅛
44½	32¼	RepNY 2	5.6	5	10	36⅛	36	36	— ½
24¼	20⅛	RNY pf 2.12	11.		3	20	d20	20	— ¼
19½	11⅝	ReshCot .24	1.7	8	38	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	20½	ResrtA		4	442	27	25⅝	26	— ⅜
22⅝	11¼	Resrt wt			8	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
83⅝	27	Resrt B		5	z2400	36½	34½	35⅝	+1¼
3⅝	2¼	RestAssc		6	100	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	RexNore		8	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
24½	14¼	RioIOil n		13	18	20½	20	20	— ½
9⅝	4¼	RibletP .12	2.9	3	23	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4¼	Richton .44	9.5	23	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
60⅛	27½	RileyCo		10	35	u60⅝	60⅛	60⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	21⅝	RioAlgo g1.50			24	22	21⅝	22	
14⅝	6	Robntch			31	7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Roblin .12	1.9	5	13	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	Rockway 1b	8.5	4	x13	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	18	Rogers s .12	.6	12	36	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	RoncoT		10	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	4⅛	Rosamr		6	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Rusco			52	2	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅝	2½	RBW Cp		5	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
16¼	10¼	Russell .48	4.4	4	15	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
		— S—S—S —							
3½	1⅝	SMD		4	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	4	SSP			2	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅛	Salem .40a	2.6	9	8	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
10	7⅛	SDgo pf .88	11.		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
79½	61	SDgo pf7.80	12.		z100	63	63	63	+1
72	58	SDgo pf 7.20	13.		z100	56	d56	56	—2
25	18⅛	SDgo pf2.47	13.		5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	SFrRE 1.76	8.4	14	8	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
3	7-16	SFRE wt			12	1½	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
14⅛	5½	Sandgte .40	5.0	6	6	8	8	8	
6½	4⅛	ScheibE .56	11.	20	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9½	2⅛	Schiller		6	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	SchoolP .40	7.0	58	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab n.30	4.4	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
44⅛	29¼	Scope .65	1.5	8	4	44	43⅝	44	
52½	20⅛	ScurryR g		19	12	u53½	52	52½	
20⅝	16	SbdAM .40	2.3	3	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
13½	5	Sealctro .94t	8.7	7	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg		22	40	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	6⅛	Selas .36	5.0	8	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Servo			4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15½	9⅛	SetonCo .50	4.0	4	1	12½	12½	12½	
8⅝	4	ShaerS .40e	6.7	5	5	6	6	6	+ ¼
10½	7½	Sharon s .50	5.6	7	12	9⅛	9	9	
6½	4⅝	Showin .40	8.4	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2½	ShettrR		4	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29⅝	18⅝	Showbt 1	5.2	6	11	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
28⅛	12⅝	Sierrcin .30	1.3	10	5	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
8⅝	6⅛	Sifco s .28	4.1	6	18	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
20½	10	Sigma .40	3.6	5	10	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
9⅛	5½	SikesA .45e	6.7	3	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
22	10⅛	Siloinc .40	1.9	6	27	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst		43	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Solitron		12	90	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜
28	22¼	SonderB .40	1.5	9	80	27⅝	27	27¼	
17⅝	5⅝	SorgPap .33e	2.9	3	4	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ½
8⅝	6⅛	Soundsn .40	5.2	3	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
11⅝	9⅛	SCEd pf1.02	11.		6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13	9	SCEd pf1.08	12.		34	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	10⅛	SCEd pf1.19	11.		22	10½	d10	10⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅛	SCEd pf1.45	12.		1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅝
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf1.30	7.5		7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
93	91	SCEd pf8.54	9.5		70	90½	d90	90	—1
25⅝	19	SCEd pf2.30	11.		188	20⅝	20⅝	20½	—1
25½	19	SCEd pf2.21	11.		2	19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
86⅝	66	SCEd pf7.58	11.		3	66½	d64	66½	—4
99⅝	77	SCEd pf8.70	11.		1	78	78	78	+1
100½	79	SCEd pf8.96	11.		3	80	80	80	+1
25⅝	22⅝	SwFIB pf2.18	9.6		2	22⅝	d22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9	SpecityR		5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15	6⅛	Spector .43e	4.2	4	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
6	3½	Spectro .19t	4.5		12	4⅛	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	Spencer .16	4.1	7	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	
5¼	4½	Splentex .24	4.9	8	4	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅝	6	StdMetl		151	13	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
33	20½	StdShr 1.22t	4.4	6	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
9⅝	5½	Stange .20	3.2	7	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5½	3¼	Stanwd		3	13	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	StarSup s.80	6.3	4	7	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust			7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
23½	16¼	StepnCh .80	3.9	7	5	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅜
2⅝	⅝	SterlBcp wt			6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅝	1	SterlEl		5	15	1	1	1	
3½	2¼	Stevkalt			3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
22⅝	6¼	StrutW .30b	1.6	18	53	19⅝	19	19⅝	
4	2⅝	SueAnn .24	9.1	5	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	SunCityI .25	6.7	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	7⅝	Sunair .60	6.6	5	13	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	15¼	Sundnc .16b	.4	78	2187	39½	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
12⅝	5⅛	Supind s .25	4.2	4	66	6⅛	5⅝	6	— ⅛
11½	6⅝	SupSurg .32	4.5	3	21	7⅝	7	7⅛	
39⅝	29⅝	Supron s .24	.6	24	128	39⅛	38⅝	38½	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Susqueh		6	36	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10½	8¼	Susqh pf 1	12.		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Synloy .30b	5.0	11	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
44¼	28⅝	Syntex 1.10	3.4	9	118	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ½
24⅝	18¼	Sysco s .40	2.0	7	10	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
17⅝	10⅛	SystEng		10	65	14	13⅝	14	
6¼	3⅝	SysPln .20	5.2	3	10	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
9⅛	5⅝	TEC .40	6.8	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	TFI		6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅛	9⅛	TabPd .20	1.5	6	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
10	5½	Tannet .28b	4.9	4	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅛	10⅝	Tasty 1.20b	12.		1	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
4	1⅛	TechSym		9	37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅝	4	TechOp		8	35	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
4⅛	1⅝	TechTp .52t	24.	10	54	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ¼
6½	3⅝	Tectrol .24	4.8	4	37	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
62½	21½	TelonR		49	8	52¼	51⅛	51⅛	—1⅛
32	15¼	Telflex .40	1.7	9	18	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
22¼	12¼	Telscl .60	4.2	10	23	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Tenno			36	1⅝	1½	1½	
7¼	3⅝	Tennev s		7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Tensor		14	4	2½	2½	2½	
9	4⅝	TerroC .10t			46	7⅝	7½	7½	
13¼	5⅝	TetraT			2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	8	TexlAir .16	1.9	7	31	8¼	8	8¼	
51⅝	40½	TxPL pf4.56	11.		z50	41½	41½	41½	+1
1	½	ThorCp			5	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
5⅝	2⅝	Thorofar .04e	1.0	4	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7½	3	Tidwell		4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	TobKtz n.25	4.9	3	14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
84	70	TolEd pf8.32	12.		z60	70	70	70	
27¼	11⅝	TotlPet g.32			354	22½	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	5⅝	TotPet wt			253	14⅝	13½	14⅛	— ½
3¼	2¼	TownCtry		9	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅝	16⅛	Towner n			7	18¼	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	TransLux .10e	1.8	6	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	TransOil .05e	.5		23	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Tredwy .20	2.9	7	18	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
9½	7	TriSM .80	9.1	4	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	TriaCp .20	1.4	9	10	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
14⅝	8½	TrimOG n			110	11	10⅝	11	
10⅞	7¼	TuboMx s		13	188	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
31	23⅝	TurnrC 2	7.0	6	3	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	TwinFr .20	4.8	6	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
		— U—U—U —							
12½	7⅝	U&I		47	5	9	9	9	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	UDS			3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	UIP .24	4.6	9	22	5⅛	5	5⅛	
7⅝	2⅛	UNA .20	3.9	4	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	5¼	URS .40b	5.8	8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8¼	5⅝	Unimax		9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅝	11⅝	UAirPd .64b	4.0	9	6	16¼	16	16	— ¼
17½	11	UnCosF .66a	5.1	7	8	13	12⅝	13	+ ½
2½	1⅝	UnFoods .10e	5.0	40	17	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	UNatCp			4	4½	4⅝	4½	
¾	1-16	UNatCp wt			40	1-16	1-16	1-16	—1-16
6½	2⅝	USAir wt			11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅝	9⅝	USFiltr .36	3.1	6	45	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	UnRIIT .67e	9.4	11	22	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
½	1-64	UnRIIT wt			58	1-64	1-64	1-64	
4	2⅛	USRdium			15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	6½	UnityB		8	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	UnivCig .05	1.0	4	4	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
19	11	UnivRs .32	1.8	17	25	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	9	UnivRu .72	7.9	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
10	5½	Valle's .80	15.	16	7	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
16	7⅝	Valmac .80	9.8		35	8⅝	8	8⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Valspar .36	5.1	5	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	ValueL .06e	2.2		19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Verit		5	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅝	16½	VermtA .32b	1.6	7	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	5	Vernitm .18	1.6	5	52	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
6½	3	Versiple		4	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9½	1½	Vesely		217	18	6⅝	6½	6½	
4⅝	2⅝	VintageE		2	10	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6¼	Vishay		8	23	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
6⅝	4¼	VisualG .16	3.8	6	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	VolMer .12e	2.7	4	2	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
13⅝	8½	Voplex .52	5.3	4	5	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	VulcCp .20a	3.6	3	1	5½	5½	5½	
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2½	WTC .02t		63	93	3⅛	2½	3⅛	+ ⅜
9½	6½	Wackht .40b	5.8	6	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	Walnoco s.12	.6	33	152	21⅝	20⅝	21½	
18⅝	13⅝	Walbr n.05e	.3	7	26	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ½
25	18	Walco .80b	4.1	5	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4	WallcS .12	2.7	14	26	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
25¼	17	Wang B s.16	.7	19	182	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
25½	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.3	19	48	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
13½	8⅝	WardsCo .20	2.1	3	8	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	WshHm		3	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	20⅛	WshPst s.36	1.7	7	19	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Wthfrd n		15	28	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅝	Welman			18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19½	8⅝	WeldTb .30b	1.7	7	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
10	6½	WescoFn .38	4.8	5	9	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
22⅝	15⅝	Wstbrn g s.70	3.7		39	19½	18⅝	19	— ⅜
38⅝	12⅝	WstFin .52	2.0	3	38	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
15⅝	9¼	WPacRR n		2	37	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
12⅝	3⅝	Whippny .20	1.9		23	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
7½	4⅝	WhitCol .40	7.8	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Whitehall		6	11	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
12⅝	3⅝	Wichita .45t	4.5	38	6	10	10	10	
2⅛	1⅛	WillcxG n		2	19	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
20	9⅝	Wmhous .60	3.6	11	19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
3¼	1⅝	WilsnB .15t			6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22	10½	Wincorp .40	2.6	42	7	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	
3	2	WoltHB .10e	5.0	7	13	2	2	2	— ⅛
14½	7⅝	Wdstrm a .60	7.4	4	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11½	5	WkWear .40	4.4	5	7	9	9	9	
18⅝	10⅝	Wrathr .05e	.3	74	31	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
1 11-16	¾	WrightH g			14	1⅛	1 7-16	1 1-16	
17⅝	11	Wynns s .48	3.6	6	7	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
15	11⅛	WymBn .72	5.8	6	1	12½	12½	12½	
		— X—Y—Z —							
6⅝	2	Xonics			49	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
11⅝	6½	Zimmer .36	5.4	3	x7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛

Chicago Futures

November 5, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.11	4.20	4.11	4.16½	+.06¾
Mar	4.34	4.41	4.33½	4.37½	+.06
May	4.43	4.48	4.42	4.46	+.06¼
Jul	4.41	4.45	4.40½	4.43¼	+.03¾
Sep	4.50½	4.55	4.50½	4.54¼	+.03¼
Dec	4.65	4.69	4.65	4.69	+.04

Sales Fri. 25,573.
Total open interest Fri. 57,440, off 1,186 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.61¼	2.65¼	2.61¼	2.63¼	+.02¼
Mar	2.80½	2.83	2.79¾	2.81	+.02
May	2.91½	2.94½	2.91½	2.92¾	+.02¼
Jul	2.98½	3.00½	2.97¼	2.99	+.01¾
Sep	3.02½	3.03½	3.00½	3.02¼	+.01½
Dec	3.03	3.04¾	3.02½	3.04	+.01¼

Sales Fri. 35,417.
Total open interest Fri. 177,588, up 2,341 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	6.46	6.54	6.46	6.46¼	+.01¾
Jan	6.68	6.74½	6.66	6.66½	+.00¾
Mar	6.91	6.96	6.88	6.88¾	+.01½
May	7.09	7.14½	7.07	7.08	+.02¼
Jul	7.26½	7.30	7.23½	7.24	+.01
Aug	7.31½	7.36	7.30	7.31	+.02
Sep	7.30	7.37½	7.30	7.33½	+.02½
Nov	7.38	7.44½	7.36½	7.40¼	+.03¾

Sales Fri. 35,977.
Total open interest Fri. 110,161, off 1,186 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL					
100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	183.00	184.90	182.80	183.10	+ .60
Jan	186.30	187.40	185.50	185.70	+ .60
Mar	190.00	190.50	189.00	189.20	+ .40
May	192.50	193.50	192.00	192.30	+ .30
Jul	196.00	197.50	196.00	196.20	+ .60
Aug	198.00	199.50	198.00	198.00	+ .70
Sep	201.00	202.50	201.00	201.50	+2.00
Oct	201.50	203.00	201.50	202.80	+1.30
Dec	.	.	.	204.50	+1.30

Sales Fri. 7,888.
Total open interest Fri. 55,167, up 278 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL					
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	26.30	26.40	25.85	26.07	— .10
Jan	25.85	26.05	25.55	25.73	— .02
Mar	25.55	25.73	25.35	25.53	+ .08
May	25.65	25.65	25.40	25.57	+ .12
Jul	25.63	25.75	25.50	25.60	+ .15
Aug	25.70	25.75	25.55	25.62	+ .12
Sep	25.85	25.85	25.65	25.70	+ .13
Oct	25.75	25.85	25.70	25.70	+ .15
Dec	25.95	26.00	25.85	25.93	+ .11
Jan	25.90	25.95	25.80	25.88	+ .08

Sales Fri. 14,469.
Total open interest Fri. 67,331, up 613 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.41	1.43½	1.40¾	1.42¼	+.02
Mar	1.55¾	1.58	1.55	1.57¼	+.02¼
May	1.63½	1.66¼	1.63½	1.65¼	+.02½
Jul	1.67½	1.70¼	1.67½	1.70	+.02
Sep	1.73½	1.73½	1.73½	1.73½	+.02

Sales Fri. 579.
Total open interest Fri. 5,812, off 35 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	67.90	68.95	67.65	67.85	— .37
Jan	69.65	70.45	69.45	69.50	— .25
Feb	70.80	72.35	70.62	70.75	— .57
Apr	72.25	73.45	71.65	71.97	— .58
Jun	73.50	74.50	72.80	73.25	— .27
Aug	72.52	73.50	72.10	72.40	— .20
Oct	72.00	72.25	71.40	71.40	— .10
Dec	72.00	72.60	71.70	71.85	— .15

Est. sales 27,936; sales Fri. 20,203.
Total open interest Fri. 57,099, up 607 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE					
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	81.35	82.65	81.00	81.35	.
Jan	84.50	85.85	84.20	85.10	+ .75
Mar	85.85	87.42	85.80	86.47	+ .55
Apr	85.90	87.45	85.80	86.32	+ .37
May	86.00	87.50	85.90	86.20	+ .20
Aug	84.50	85.75	84.50	85.00	+ .75
Sep	.	.	.	84.00	+1.50

Est. sales 3,514; sales Fri. 2,163.
Total open interest Fri. 13,130, off 363 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS					
30,000 cents per lb.					
Dec	38.50	39.20	38.40	38.82	+ .35
Feb	40.90	41.75	40.90	41.45	+ .65
Apr	39.40	40.25	39.40	39.85	+ .40
Jun	42.52	43.15	42.52	42.87	+ .37
Jul	43.50	44.00	43.40	43.97	+ .50
Aug	43.00	43.45	42.95	43.45	+ .50
Oct	41.05	42.30	41.05	41.75	+ .70
Dec	.	.	.	43.30	+ .40
Feb	.	.	.	45.00	— .40

Est. sales 7,519; sales Fri. 6,981.
Total open interest Fri. 26,352, up 1,503 from Thur.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES					
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	47.85	48.60	47.30	48.45	+ .85
Mar	47.80	48.75	47.55	48.55	+ .75
May	49.10	49.85	48.50	49.72	+ .92
Jul	50.30	50.85	49.60	50.85	+ .95
Aug	49.10	49.75	48.60	49.60	+ .85

Est. sales 6,193; sales Fri. 5,295.
Total open interest Fri. 22,295, up 84 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Nov	38.60	38.60	38.60	38.60	.
Dec	40.77	41.10	40.77	41.10	+ .40
Jan	42.80	42.90	42.75	42.90	— .05
Feb	43.70	43.70	43.70	43.70	.
Mar	.	.	.	44.70	— .25
Apr	44.75	44.75	44.70	44.70	— .05

Sales Fri. 163.
Total open interest Fri. 1,189, up 25 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS					
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Nov	54.25	55.20	54.25	55.00	+ .90
Dec	59.60	60.05	59.60	60.05	+1.00
Jan	56.50	57.50	56.50	57.50	+1.00

Est. sales 40; sales Fri. 105.
Total open interest Fri. 316, up 8 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER					
100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	223.00	227.80	223.00	227.80	+3.60
Jan	207.40	209.70	206.00	209.40	+4.00
Mar	202.50	206.50	202.50	206.10	+4.10
May	205.50	209.20	205.20	209.00	+4.00
Jul	203.50	208.20	203.50	207.00	+3.80
Sep	200.00	204.00	200.00	203.10	+4.10

Est. sales 2,603; sales Fri. 3,739.
Total open interest Fri. 10,938, off 439 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD					
76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	179.50	181.00	178.50	181.00	+2.00
Jan	181.00	185.50	181.00	184.80	+4.00
Mar	183.20	187.00	183.20	186.40	+3.90
May	186.50	189.20	186.00	189.20	+3.20
Jul	190.50	191.00	189.50	191.00	+2.50
Sep	.	.	.	192.50	+3.50
Nov	.	.	.	191.50	+1.00
Jan	.	.	.	192.50	+ .50
Mar	.	.	.	194.00	+1.00

Sales Fri. 382.
Total open interest Fri. 3,866, off 35 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS					
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	87.92	88.20	87.85	88.14	+.23
Mar	88.60	88.76	88.42	88.69	+.19
Jun	89.35	89.52	89.22	89.43	+.13
Sep	89.88	90.01	89.72	89.94	+.16
Dec	90.29	90.44	90.16	90.35	+.11
Mar	90.48	90.64	90.40	90.57	+.12
Jun	90.75	90.88	90.65	90.88	+.13
Sep	90.85	90.91	90.78	90.90	+.08

Est. sales 8,904; sales Fri. 11,522.
Total open interest Fri. 27,810, up 1,175 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS					
($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	14.88	14.94	14.75	14.82	— .06
Mar	13.95	14.00	13.84	13.89	— .03
Jun	12.92	12.92	12.85	12.85	— .10
Sep	.	.	.	12.02	— .11

Sales Fri. 100 contracts.
Total open interest Fri. 1,110, off 39 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS					
(8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.)					
Dec	79-04	79-12	78-27	79-06	+06
Mar	79-13	79-29	79-07	79-17	+05
Jun	79-27	80-10	79-22	79-31	+03
Sep	80-02	80-17	79-29	80-05	+03
Dec	80-07	80-20	80-00	80-09	+03
Mar	80-12	80-22	80-06	80-13	+02
Jun	80-10	80-16	80-06	80-13	+02
Sep	80-06	80-17	80-06	80-11	+02
Dec	80-07	80-10	80-05	80-10	+01
Mar	80-05	80-15	80-05	80-09	+01
Jun	80-17	80-17	80-09	80-09	+02

Sales Fri. 10,797 contracts.
Total open interest Fri. 64,000, off 1,632 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8449	.8457	.8438	.8454	+28
Mar	.8460	.8475	.8456	.8475	+28
Jun	.8475	.8490	.8473	.8490	+30
Sep	.	.	.	.8425	—70
Dec	.	.	.	.8523	

Est. sales 831; sales Fri. 1,080.
Total open interest Fri. 10,196, up 56 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.0625	2.0740	2.0615	2.0710	+ 45
Mar	2.0630	2.0735	2.0625	2.0720	+ 45
Jun	2.0620	2.0715	2.0620	2.0700	+ 20
Sep	.	.	.	2.0690	+ 20

Est. sales 2,800; sales Fri. 2,856.
Total open interest Fri. 8,858, off 361 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5631	.5636	.5613	.5616	—23
Mar	.5730	.5730	.5702	.5706	—28
Jun	.5809	.5809	.5784	.5784	—26
Sep	.	.	.	.5804	

Est. sales 2,979; sales Fri. 3,223.
Total open interest Fri. 8,061, up 409 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.	.	.	.24000	

Est. sales 0; sales Fri. 0.
Total open interest Fri. 4, unchanged from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004270	.004270	.004254	.004255	—49
Mar	.004340	.004342	.004326	.004326	—53
Jun	.004390	.004390	.004380	.004385	—78

Est. sales 679; sales Fri. 1,200.
Total open interest Fri. 4,327, off 216 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6179	.6185	.6142	.6150	—67
Mar	.6351	.6360	.6314	.6323	—67
Jun	.6490	.6494	.6451	.6452	—61
Sep	.6630	.6630	.6630	.6630	—60

Est. sales 3,171; sales Fri. 3,255.
Total open interest Fri. 8,946, off 351 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Nov	379.20	379.20	378.00	378.80	+ 5.10
Dec	384.00	387.30	382.70	383.30	+ 4.50
Jan	388.00	388.80	388.10	388.10	.
Feb	394.00	397.50	392.50	392.90	+ 4.80
Apr	403.50	407.50	402.50	402.10	+ 4.70
Jun	411.00	414.50	410.00	410.50	+ 4.60
Aug	421.00	422.00	418.00	418.60	+ 4.50
Oct	428.10	430.70	426.70	426.70	+ 4.10
Dec	437.50	440.00	434.70	434.70	+ 3.90
Feb	445.00	445.80	442.50	442.50	— 2.50
Apr	453.80	454.00	449.90	449.90	+ 3.50
Jun	460.00	464.00	457.30	457.30	+ 3.30
Aug	467.10	469.00	464.70	464.70	+ 3.10

Est. 21,000; sales Fri. 25,799.
Total open interest Fri. 174,255, up 78 from Thur.

New York Futures

November 5, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.15	6.15	6.05	6.15	+0.10
Mar	7.57	7.57	7.37	7.52	+0.21
Apr	9.33	9.33	9.02	9.27	+0.22
May	9.92	10.20	9.85	10.20	+0.26

Est. 729; sales Fri. 443.
Total open interest Fri. 4,924, off 32 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C'					
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	211.00	211.45	210.30	210.98	— 0.31
Mar	194.75	195.25	194.00	195.04	— 0.39
May	187.30	188.25	187.00	188.00	— 0.23
Jul	186.25	187.50	186.25	187.25	— 0.05
Sep	186.00	187.15	186.10	186.95	+ 0.10
Dec	183.00	184.00	183.00	184.00	+ 0.09
Mar	181.00	182.00	181.00	179.95	— 1.60

Est. 805; sales Fri. 999.
Total open interest Fri. 15,044, up 45 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11					
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	15.05	15.05	14.60	15.05	+0.65
Mar	14.90	15.27	14.72	15.20	+0.34
May	14.98	15.33	14.80	15.27	+0.33
Jul	15.06	15.40	14.88	15.31	+0.33
Sep	15.05	15.43	14.98	15.39	+0.35
Oct	15.12	15.51	15.00	15.41	+0.31
Mar	15.40	15.70	15.40	15.61	+0.29

Est. 11,000; sales Fri. 10,450.
Total open interest Fri. 73,979, off 403 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	121.25	122.80	121.25	122.55	+ .30
Mar	124.00	125.50	124.00	125.00	— .25
May	127.25	128.35	127.00	128.00	— .15
Jul	129.75	130.00	129.75	130.75	— .10
Dec	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	.

Est. 466; sales Fri. 857.
Total open interest Fri. 7,635, up 89 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE.					
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	104.90	140.90	103.10	103.50	—1.90
Jan	95.90	96.00	95.25	95.65	—0.55
Mar	97.00	97.00	96.45	96.75	—0.65
May	98.40	98.40	97.60	97.90	—0.80
Jul	99.50	99.50	98.95	99.20	—0.70
Sep	100.50	100.50	100.10	100.40	.

107.7594.75Jn
96.5096.5096.5095.80.
Est. 500; sales Fri. 565.
Total open interest Fri. 6,959, off 62 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2.					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	68.60	69.40	68.20	68.25	—0.25
Mar	69.20	69.75	68.70	68.72	—0.10
May	70.10	70.70	69.65	69.70	.
Jul	70.60	71.35	70.40	70.61	+0.71
Oct	70.50	70.60	70.00	69.25	—0.75
Dec	70.40	70.70	69.75	69.87	—0.62
Mar	71.40	71.40	71.30	69.50	—1.50

Est. 9,450; sales Fri. 11,823.
Total open interest Fri. 44,186, up 1,071 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Copper					
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	93.00	93.00	93.00	92.50	—0.70
Dec	94.00	94.20	93.00	93.30	—0.90
Jan	94.38	94.30	93.90	93.70	—0.70
Mar	94.50	95.00	93.85	94.30	—0.50
May	95.20	95.50	94.40	94.85	—0.35
Jul	95.60	95.75	94.90	95.30	—0.30
Sep	96.00	96.10	96.00	95.75	—0.25
Dec	96.10	96.30	95.78	96.15	—0.25
Mar	96.90	96.90	96.90	96.55	—0.15
May	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.88	—0.10
Jul	97.00	97.00	97.00	97.05	—0.05

Est. 5,000; sales Fri. 7,155.
Total open interest Fri. 60,520, up 721 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER					
5,000 troy oz.; cents troy oz					
Nov	1630.0	1630.0	1630.0	1630.5	+22.5
Dec	1650.0	1658.0	1540.0	1648.5	+19.5
Jan	1670.0	1670.0	1662.0	1668.5	+20.5
Mar	1710.0	1716.0	1700.0	1705.5	+21.0
May	1724.0	1737.0	1719.0	1729.5	+22.5
Jul	1751.0	1751.0	1751.0	1753.0	+23.5
Sep	1780.0	1780.0	1776.0	1776.5	+25.0
Dec	1798.0	1805.5	1798.0	1811.5	+26.0
Jan	1815.0	1815.0	1814.9	1824.5	+26.6
May	1870.0	1870.0	1870.0	1871.1	+29.2

Est. 13,000; sales Fri. 12,239.
Total open interest Fri. 145,306, up 991 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM					
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	482.00	487.90	482.00	488.20	+12.00
Apr	489.00	492.50	487.00	491.70	+12.00
Jul	497.00	497.00	495.00	497.70	+12.50
Jan	513.00	514.00	513.00	510.20	+14.00

Est. 1,358; sales Fri. 1,331.
Total open interest Fri. 7,435, up 40 from Thur.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
November 5, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	973.00	974.00	975.00	976.00
3 months	990.00	991.00	985.00	989.00
Cathodes: spot	959.00	961.00	960.00	962.00
3 months	972.00	973.00	972.00	973.00
Tin: spot	7,740.00	7,770.00	7,880.00	7,900.00
3 months	7,485.00	7,490.00	7,615.00	7,625.00
Lead: spot	571.00	572.00	591.00	593.00
3 months	562.00	563.00	582.00	584.00
Zinc: spot	331.00	332.00	334.00	336.00
3 months	340.00	341.00	344.00	345.00
Silver: spot	791.00	793.00	780.00	781.50
3 months	806.00	808.00	797.00	798.00
Aluminium: spot	805.00	805.00	830.00	830.00
3 months	788.00	790.00	796.00	777.00
Nickel: spot	2,810.00	2,815.00	2,790.00	2,810.00
3 months	2,845.00	2,850.00	2,840.00	2,865.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
November 5, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	175.75	172.00	173.75	173.80	169.60	169.70
Mar	180.50	176.75	178.40	178.50	175.40	175.50
May	180.50	177.25	178.65	178.75	176.50	176.60
Aug	180.00	177.75	178.95	179.05	175.50	175.85
Oct	181.25	179.00	179.90	180.10	176.50	176.75
8,765 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,400	1,376	1,395	1,397	1,391	1,393
Mar	1,412	1,386	1,402	1,404	1,405	1,407
May	1,430	1,406	1,425	1,427	1,425	1,427
Jly	1,460	1,438	1,455	1,458	1,456	1,460
Sep	1,478	1,466	1,474	1,478	1,478	1,490
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,495	1,508	1,505	1,509
Mar	1,530	1,530	1,510	1,538	1,522	1,540
2,379 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,765	1,756	1,766	1,767	1,762	1,766
Jan	1,805	1,791	1,804	1,805	1,801	1,804
Mar	1,770	1,758	1,765	1,766	1,766	1,767
May	1,740	1,738	1,740	1,741	1,746	1,749
Jly	1,729	1,729	1,727	1,731	1,733	1,735
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,720	1,725	1,703	1,730
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,710	1,730	1,702	1,730
1,428 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
November 5, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Dec	1,600	1,587	1,590	1,598	+30
Mar	1,636	1,620	1,629	1,630	+40
May	1,650	1,635	1,647	1,660	+50
Jly	1,666	1,651	1,650	1,665	+45
Aug	1,684	1,665	1,660	1,675	+30
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,682	1,685	+50
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,675	1,685	+40
Dec	1,700	1,700	1,680	1,720	+50
800 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,190	1,175	1,180	1,210	—5
Mar	1,218	1,190	1,197	1,203	—2
May	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,234	—15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,230	1,238	—20
Sep	1,257	1,257	1,250	1,260	—30
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,280	1,280	—30
53 lots.					

Cash Prices

November 5, 1979

Commodity and unit	Mon	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.83	1.53
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	87-88	81-82
Lead Spot, lb	0.57	0.38
Copper elect., lb	90⅝	72⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	7.9223	7.7845
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.39½	.33½
Silver N.Y., oz.	16.300	5.820
Gold N.Y., oz.	381.25	210.25

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

November 5, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,134.90 f	1,126.60 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,467.10
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	N.A.
D.J. Futures	N.A.	N.A.

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—9

Am Hoist	NevadPwr s	SEDCO Inc
BauschLb s	Reserve Oil	Smithkline s
Colum Pict	RsvOil 1.75pf	StdOil Ind

NEW LOWS—84

AmEl Pw	FordMot	PortGen El
ArmstCk pf	Gamb 1.60pf	PortG 2.60pf
Banner Ind	GPUCp	PotEl 4.50pf
Berman	GettyOil pf	PubSvc Ind
Braniff Int	IllPw 7.56pf	PSInd 4.32pf
Cinn Bell	Indpls PwLt	PSEG 1.40pf
CinG 7.44pf	Inland Stl	PSEG 4.08pf
CinG 9.28pf	IntFlav Fr	PSEG 4.18pf
CinG 9.52pf	KerrGls 1.70pf	PSEG 7.70pf
Collins Alk	Lone Brynt	RCA
Comw Edis	LehValInd	RCA cv4pf
CwE 1.42pf	Lowenstn	ReynM cvpf
CwE 8.40pfB	Manuf Han	Roch GasE
CwE 2.37pf	Mattel 2.50pf	StRegis Pap
Data Genl	McDer 2.60pf	SeaCont
DetE 7.36pf	MetEd pfG	ShellTrns s
DetE 2.75pf	Nabisco	Swank Inc
duPnt 3.50pf	NDist 1.85pr	Toledo Ed
DukeP pfF	NIM 3.40pf	Trinity s
DukeP pfG	NoNG 6.40pf	TucsonEP
DukeP pfH	OhEd 4.40pf	Un Camp
DukeP pfK	OhPw 14pfF	UnEl Ref.
EastnAir pf	OklaGE pf	US Steel
EatonCp s	PaPL 4.40pf	Warn Lamb
Equifax Inc	PaPL 8.60pf	WhipPit 6pf
EquitLfe M	PhEl 4.40pf	WhipPit 5pf
FederDStr	PhEl 8.75pf	WhitCn pfC
FstChi Cp	Ponderosa	WiscPw Lt

Current-Account Deficit Seen For U.S. in '80

(Continued from Page 7)

total increases in the next year and a current-account surplus of $3.6 billion.

The most important potential implication of a current-account deficit next year would be for the dollar. After coming under intermittent pressure for most of the last two years, the dollar in recent weeks has displayed substantial health. The question is whether the health can be maintained.

Deficit Down in Quarter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. trade deficit on a balance-of-payments basis narrowed in the third quarter to a seasonally adjusted $6.96 billion from $7.72 billion in the second quarter, the Commerce Department said today. The deficit was $6.11 billion in the first quarter.

Exports in the third quarter rose 11.2 percent to $47.58 billion after rising 3.5 percent in the second quarter. Imports rose 8 percent to $54.54 billion after rising 6.4 percent in the second quarter.

The balance of payments deficit this year is running at an annual rate of $27.72 billion against last year's $34.19 billion total.

The quarterly balance-of-payments methods differs from the more familiar census basis, which is measured each month, because it excludes federal military trade and makes adjustments for other factors.

Business Setback Reported in U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. economic slowdown resumed last month, a survey of corporate purchasing managers indicates.

In general, the good tone of business in September "turned sour" last month, according to the latest monthly business survey of the National Association of Purchasing Management. While the third quarter ended "surprisingly strong," October showed a slightly downward tilt and a noticeable drop in new orders, the association concluded.

The survey also turned up several upbeat developments, such as a sharp increase in the percentage of members reporting lower inventories and a decline in the percentage of members reporting lower employment. The association also said that capital spending had stayed at a healthy level last month.

Belgian Banks See 2% Growth in 1980

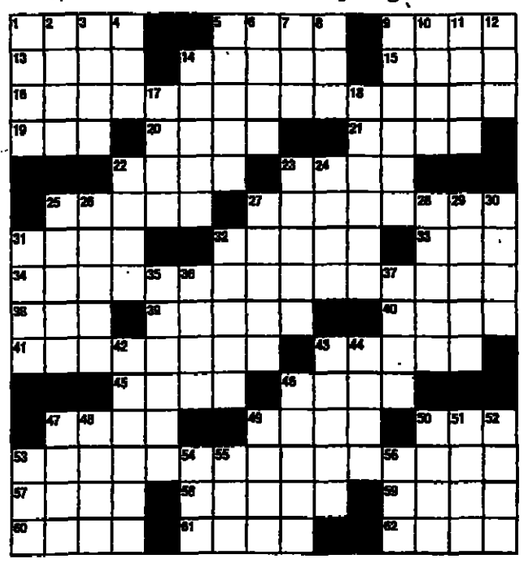
BRUSSELS, Nov. 5 (AP-DJ) — Belgium's three largest banks foresee a slowdown in economic growth to 2 percent next year from 3 percent to 3.5 percent this year.

The Societe Generale de Banque said in its latest monthly bulletin that it believed that the growth of the gross national product would drop to about 2 percent from 3 percent this year. Kredietbank and the Banque Bruxelles Lambert both predicted that growth would fall to 2 percent, although they put this year's expansion at 3.5 percent.

What Sophisticated Europeans have in common.

International Herald Tribune

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Part of T.L.C.
5 Distant
9 Dull, faintly explosive sound
13 Elliptical
14 Playground device
15 Part
16 November V.I.P.
19 Before
20 Trireme gear
21 —— many words
22 Gossip
23 Kind of check
25 Drudges
27 Bombers' cargo
31 Fastens, in a way
32 "The Fox and the Grapes," e.g.
33 Detective-story creator
34 Important news in a democracy
38 Prohibit
39 Occupied
40 Decays
41 Distasteful
43 Looks over
45 Lily of the opera
46 Clay deposit
47 Nefarious
49 Missile housing
50 Singing syllable
53 Busy person early in November
57 Verdi creation
58 Swiss ——
59 Sacred image
60 Set of bells
61 Wine: Prefix
62 Letter

DOWN

1 Heart
2 State
3 Fury
4 Yale
5 On one's toes
6 Evergreen trees
7 Summer drink
8 Word with snapper or herring
9 Right away
10 Divisions of a plat
11 Grocery item
12 —— annum
14 Plays the lead
17 Loam
18 Spring flower
22 LP
23 Cavalry sword
24 Author of "Brave Men"
25 Lombard city
26 Unlocks
27 Spring flower
28 Part of a stage or airport
29 Taboos
30 Mtg.
31 Asiatic ox
32 Polo teams, usually
35 —— Gardens, in Italy
36 Privy to
37 —— Mountains, on a boundary of Asia
42 Situated at the summit
43 Lettuce and tomatoes, e.g.
44 Riding whip
46 Prefix for scope or meter
47 N.Y. canal
48 Hindu sacred writing
49 Ollie's sidekick
50 Tortilla sandwich
51 A way not to run
52 British queen: 1702-14
53 Political patronage
54 Sgt. or cpl.
55 Guevara
56 Product of Bolivia

Solution to Previous Puzzle

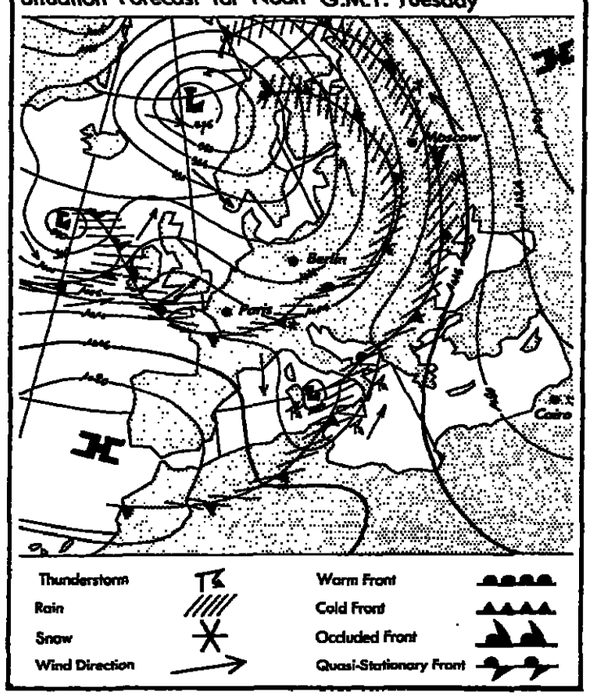
R	I	S	E		V	E	R	T		C	A	S	K
A	R	M	S		S	A	N	E	R		O	R	A	N
T	O	U	C	H	A	N	D	G	O		M	I	N	E
E	N	T	A	I	L		S	A	W	S	P	A	D	E
			P	L	A	N		L	I	K	E	D		
	S	C	A	L	D	E	D		D	I	L	A	T	E
S	H	A	D	Y		P	A	C	E	D		C	A	W
W	I	R	E		M	A	M	A	S		G	A	L	E
A	N	D		B	A	L	E	R		S	A	P	O	R
G	E	Y	S	E	R		S	O	L	O	M	O	N	
		S	T	A	I	D		B	A	B	E			
A	T	T	O	R	N	E	Y		G	I	F	T	E	D
C	R	O	W		A	L	A	M	O	G	O	R	D	O
T	I	R	E		T	A	L	O	S		W	E	E	D
S	P	E	D		E	Y	E	D			L	E	N	O

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Fair	MADRID	19	66	Fair
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Fair	MIAMI	28	82	Fair
ANKARA	6	43	Overcast	MILAN	8	46	Misty
ATHENS	14	57	Overcast	MONTREAL	7	45	Cloudy
BEIRUT	22	72	Fair	MOSCOW	-3	27	Overcast
BELGRADE	7	45	Rain	MUNICH	9	46	Showers
BERLIN	9	48	Cloudy	NEW YORK	10	50	Fair
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy	NICE	15	59	Fair
BUCHAREST	2	36	Overcast	OSLO	6	43	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	2	36	Misty	PARIS	12	54	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	68	Fair	PRAGUE	7	45	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Fair	ROME	17	63	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Fair	SOFIA	6	43	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	7	45	Overcast
EDINBURGH	9	48	Fair	TEHRAN	17	63	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Misty	TEL AVIV	24	75	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	Cloudy	TOKYO	22	72	Showers
GENEVA	10	50	Showers	TUNIS	18	64	Fair
HELSINKI	3	37	Rain	VIENNA	3	37	Rain
HOUSTON	21	70	Cloudy	WARSAW	3	37	Rain
ISTANBUL	12	54	Overcast	WASHINGTON	12	54	Fair
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fair	ZURICH	9	48	Rain
LISBON	16	61	Cloudy				
LONDON	11	52	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



28-Cent Airplane Trip Promotion Starts With Steerage on Boarding

DETROIT, Nov.5 (UPI) — Several hundred persons who lined up to take advantage of a 28-cent Midway Airlines trip to Chicago say that the wait — more than 24 hours for some — may not have been worth it.

"This is crazy," said Mark Edelson, 24, who joined the weekend throng at Metropolitan Airport. "We're treating each other like cattle so we can get on an airplane for 28 cents.

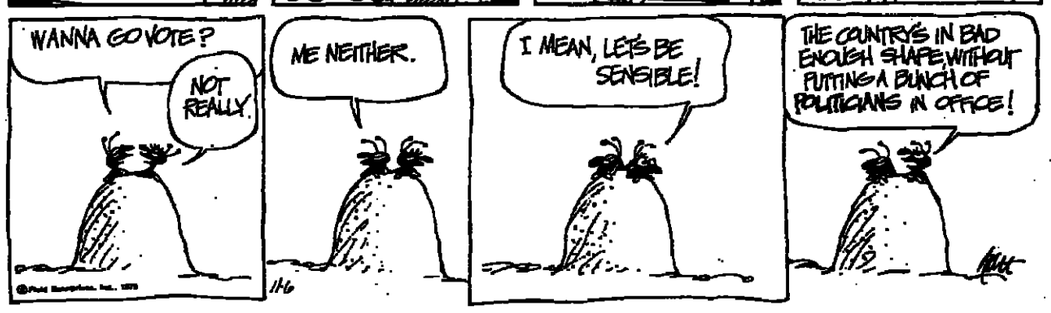
Midway used the "pennies" fare to promote its new air service between Chicago and Detroit, Cleveland and Kansas City. The regular off-peak and weekend price is $28 one-way.

Mr. Edelson arrived at the Detroit airport at 2:30 a.m. Saturday, but missed getting a cheap seat on the first two Midway flights to Chicago, where he was to attend a wedding. " There was a tense moment at 5 a.m. today, he said, when about 30 persons broke into the line and the police refused to do anything about it.

PEANUTS



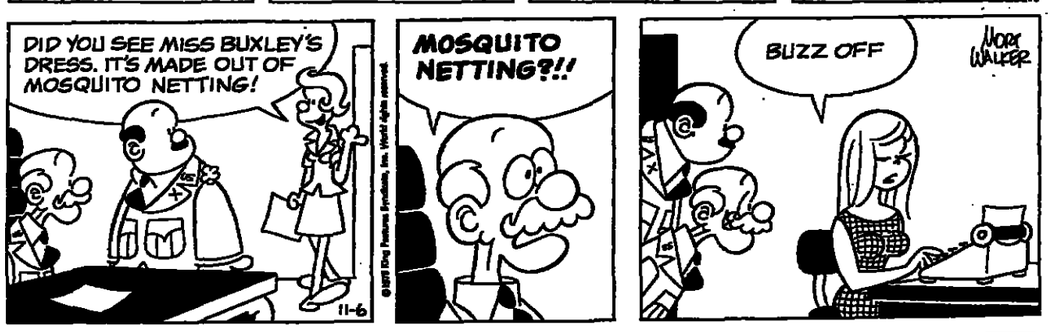
B.C.



BLONDIE



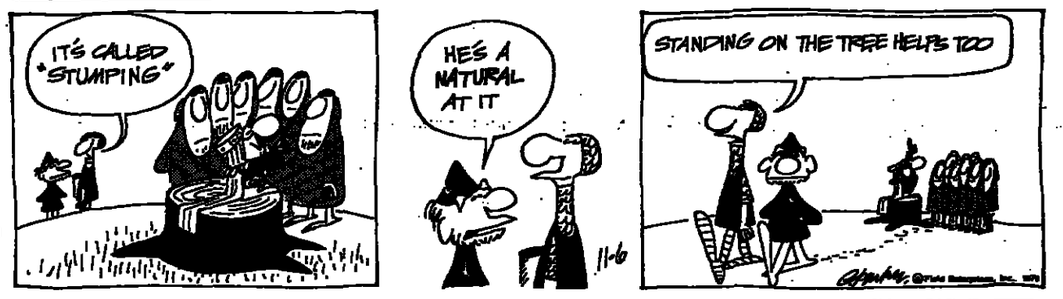
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



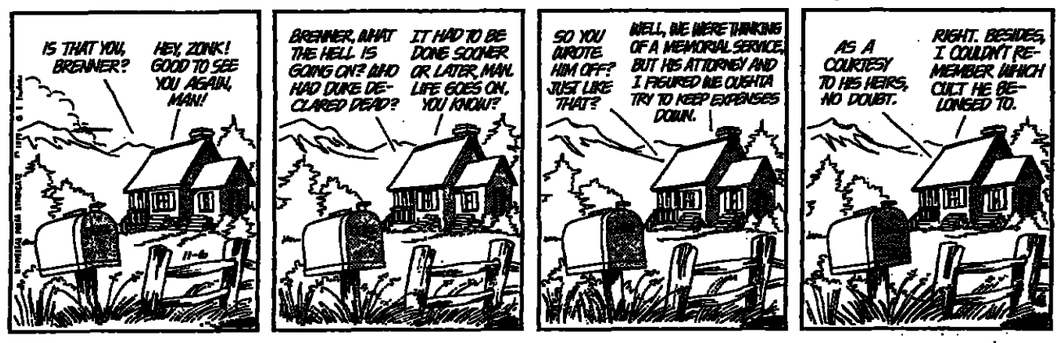
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

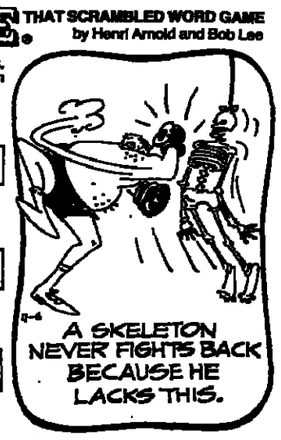
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HUTEC

ALGIE

CISTEB

RARQUY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

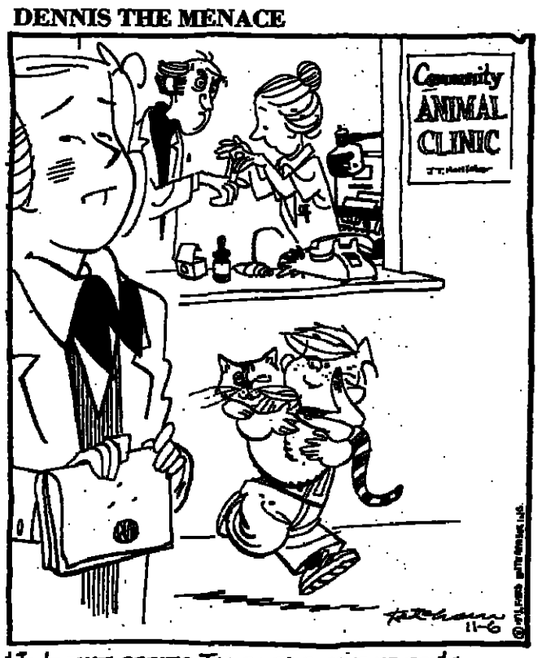
Print answer here: ____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FEINT TAWNY DEVOUR PAUPER
Answer: A lonely guy robbed a bank so he could feel this—"WANTED"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"ISN'T THAT GREAT? THE DOCTOR SAYS HE DON'T HAVTA COME BACK ...EVER!"

BOOKS

JANET FLANNER'S WORLD

Edited by Irving Drutman. Introduction by William Shawn. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 368 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"LES Enfants Terribles" by Jean Cocteau is "a little desert of subtle suffering dotted with stiff events and cactuslike descriptions." Mae West, the American actress, "has elicited praise from Paris that would give her a liberal education if she traced it all down." After she died, Sarah Bernhardt's peculiarly bleating voice was heard again when Marshal Petain came into power. The resemblance was remarkable.

This is the late Janet Flanner, writing about Paris in the New Yorker under the pen name of Genet. For 50 years, she described Parisians with a sardonic affection, in a prose style that was a blend of Indiana Quaker common sense and the purest French irony. She took pleasure in the French as much for their "profound banalities," as someone phrased it, as for their intellectual chic.

Genius for Distillation

The best of Flanner's Paris Letters were recently reissued in two volumes of "Paris Journals" and in "Paris Was Yesterday." Her pieces from London were collected in "London Was Yesterday." Now "Janet Flanner's World" includes articles she wrote from Berlin, Rome, Prague, Budapest, Vienna and other European cities from 1931 to 1976.

As William Shawn, editor of the New Yorker, says in his introduction, Flanner loved particularities and had a genius for distillation. In her prophetic 1936 portrait of Hitler, these qualities are particularly effective. Describing him in the Reichskanzlei, she says: "Devoid of appetite for luxury, he inhabited the palace in agitated simplicity.

"Dictator of a nation devoted to splendid sausages, cigars, beer and babies, Adolf Hitler is a vegetarian, teetotaler, nonsmoker and celibate. Emotionally, Hitler belonged to the dangerous, small class of sublimators from which fanatics are frequently drawn." According to Flanner, Hitler "scrupulously" chose a second-rate tailor, his principal gesture was a shrug of the shoulders, his eyes were his only good feature, and his movements had a comic, disjointed quality, like a film being run too fast. Her summary of "Mein Kampf" is a masterpiece of distillation.

One of the best essays in "Janet Flanner's World" is "The Escape of Mrs. Jeffries," the story of year-old American woman waited until September, 194 leave Paris through Spain an not reach New York City unt following April. At one point, Jeffries was broke and strande small Spanish town where money talks. She is rescued stranger, a courtly middle Spaniard, who says, "I am rich," but nevertheless gives h money she needs, asking only she mail from Lisbon a love to his fiancee, who has been in Rio de Janeiro for 10 years.

Flanner's fondness for partic ity even inspires her to analyz ingredients of the mud that o bombed-out Cologne. They wallpaper, windowpanes, b slate roofs and blood. At Nuremberg trials, she describe journalists squinting at the de ants through mother-of-pearl glasses "in an attempt to dis enlarged signs of shame, sla guilt on their features." For than a year before the Allies a in Nuremberg, the people reading Sir Walter Scott and Wilde in order to brush up on English.

Banning Botticelli

In 1949, Flanner remarks Italians were so demoralized b aftermath of the war that a showing Botticelli's Venus the elbows up" was banne Rome. In 1950, however, a re able Republican newspape Rome ran selections from Cl Petacci's love letters to Musso five years after they had bee sinated together. Describing o ter, which begins with the "When you kiss me, I almost f Flanner observes that "in its sand words she also dragged well-known rosy mist, tender an opening flower and seein beauty of the stars for the time."

In "Janet Flanner's World," author is at her best in desc the moral, physical and intelle hangover that follows war. A end of "Paris Was Yesterday," wrote that "no one can know side's dead men will win the Here she answers her own in question.

Anatole Broyard is on the st The New York Times.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

THE turning point in the world team title championship last month which the United States won from Italy by only 5 points, came when Mike Passell and Malcolm Brachman combined superbly with Eddie Kantar and Bill Eisenberg to outscore the Italians 71 to 3 in 16 deals, one of the most one-sided bursts in the history of the world championship. It was satisfying revenge for the last world championship played in Brazil, six years ago, when the Italians inflicted a similar slaughter.

For Italy, Giorgio Belladonna showed in the final crisis the brilliance that brought him many world titles and was excellently supported by Vito Pittala, Arturo Franco and Soldano de Falco. The other Italian players, Benito Garozzo and Lorenzo Lauria, were not in their best form in Rio de Janiero.

The final afternoon's play saw an unparalled reversal of fortune. It began with three large swings to the U.S. team, which held an initial lead of 19 points. They found the lead to defeat a game, and the Italians did not. Garozzo and Lauria bid to an unsound slam, and then failed to reach a reasonable game that was brought home by Eisenberg after being doubled.

Just past the midway point of the 32 deals, the United States led by 66 points and the battle seemed over. But as the Vu-Graph audience became increasingly frenzied, the Italians scored one good result after another.

Paul Soloway and Bob Goldman failed in a slam on a finesse, missed a good game and played a game in the wrong spot. They misdefended a no-trump game, and Belladonna guessed everything right to make his contract. Then Franco brought home a strange four-spade contract with six trumps headed by A-Q-J facing a void in the dummy.

At this point the U.S. lead had shrunk to a mere 11 points with seven deals remaining. The world title was up for grabs.

On the next three deals, Italy gained one point, and then came a strange part-score hand. Soloway played one club in a 4-2 fit and went down 400. With the same cards, Franco and De Falco played two spades doubled in a 4-4 fit — and they went down 500.

With only two deals remaining, the United States led by 17 points, and in the closed room they failed in three no-trump after Italy found the best opening lead. In the replay, after a different opening lead, De Falco, playing the hand for Italy, had a chance. The hand was played very slowly, while the closed room played its last deal — likely to be a 10-point gain for Italy when again the U.S. team could not find the best lead.

De Falco, after complex play, might have made three no-trump by setting one of his opponents a cult problem. Instead, he down one. The United State lose 10 on the last deal, and Falco had made his contract team would have won by 5 p instead of losing by that margin.

In the next night's play there many swings in both directions Italians, who had sidelined Gai and Lauria, won 42 points moved into a 17-point lead. that the tide turned in favor o United States. Their overnight would have been even bigger loway had not found an u tunate line of defense that all Belladonna to make a dou game that had seemed destine be down two tricks.

An Italian declarer was he punished — enough to provide United States with its entire m of victory — for adopting a s umsafe line of play on the agramed deal, from the second sion of the final.

An accident of Italian bid method made South the declar four spades. The response of spade to the strong artificial opening showed an ace and a or three kings.

West had an obvious lead o heart king, and Franco, as S won in dummy. He would made 10 tricks easily by le trumps from the dummy, bu thought he could afford to t an overtrick by taking the t finesse. He entered his hand w diamond lead and ran the s ten.

Soloway, as East, ducked round of trumps, but won his in time to play a heart to his ner. On the third round of h Soloway was able to throw h maining diamond, and a dia ruff defeated the game.

The U.S. North-South p four spades, as one might ex from the North position and h trouble. That was 12 points fo United States.

NORTH
♠AQJ54
♡A764
♢A63
♣K

WEST	EAST
♠3	♠K872
♡KQJ10	♡52
♢109854	♢J7
♣1084	♣QJ953

SOUTH (D)
♠1096
♡983
♢KQ2
♣A762

Both sides were vulnerable. The ding:

South	West	North	
Pass	Pass	1♠	
1♠	Pass	2♠	
2N.T.	Pass	3♡	
4♠	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart king.

Broncos Hold Off the Saints, 10-3

Morton's Pass Breaks 3-3 Tie

DENVER, Nov. 5 (UPI) — Craig Morton threw a 12-yard touchdown pass to Rick Upchurch early in the third period to lead the Denver Broncos to a 10-3 National Football League victory over the New Orleans Saints here yesterday.

The victory kept Denver tied with the San Diego Chargers for first place in the AFC West, with both teams at 7-3. The Saints, who had won five of their last six games, lost possession of first place in the NFC West and are now tied for the division lead with the Los Angeles Rams.

Upchurch's touchdown came with 2:26 left in the fourth quarter, breaking a 3-3 tie. Morton's scoring pass to the speedy wide receiver, who raced into the left corner of the end zone, capped a 78-yard drive in which Denver twice earned first downs on fourth-and-one.

The Saints' lone score of the game came on a 20-yard Garo Yepremian field goal. Jim Turner had tied the score with a 38-yard field goal.

Rams 24, Seahawks 0

Seattle, Pat Haden passed for two touchdowns and threw a club-record 13 successive completions to lead the Los Angeles Rams to 24-0 victory over the Seattle Seahawks.

The victory lifted Los Angeles, 5-5, into a first-place tie with New Orleans in the NFC West Division, the Rams suffered more costly injuries when Haden broke a finger and running back Wendell Tyler left in the first period with bruised ribs.

Haden broke the little finger of his throwing hand and a club spokesman said the quarterback may face surgery. With Haden's backup, Vince Ferragamo, already out with an injured hand, Los Angeles was forced to put in rookie Jeff Rutledge of Alabama.

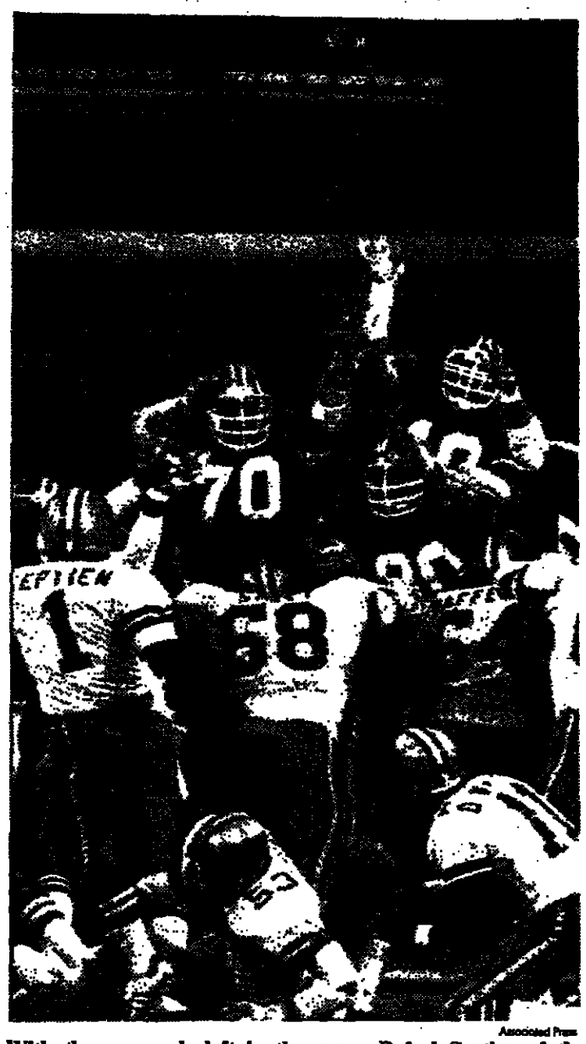
Despite the absence of two injured All-Pro cornerbacks, Rod Perry and Pat Thomas, there was nothing wrong with the Ram defense, which held the Seahawks to one yard minus seven yards in total offense as they were shut out for the first time since 1977.

The Seahawks set an NFL record for most negative yardage. Quarterback Jim Zorn managed to complete only 2 of 17 passes for 25 yards before he was harassed by the Rams.

Jets 27, Packers 22

Green Bay, Wis., Richard Todd threw two touchdown passes in a *four-point outburst in the second* period and Toni Linhart added two field goals to give the New York Jets a 27-22 victory over the Green Bay Packers.

Todd threw scoring passes of 32 yards to Jerome Barkum and 6 yards to *Bruce Harper* and Linhart added field goals of 24 and 39 yards, both in the second half. New York's other score came on Kevin



Associated Press

With three seconds left in the game, Rafael Septien of the Cowboys kicks the field goal that defeated the Giants, 16-14.

Long's 1-yard run in the second quarter.

Green Bay scored on a 100-yard kickoff return by Aundra Thompson, 2-yard runs by Eric Torkelson and quarterback David Whitehurst and a 39-yard field goal by John Anderson, who was attempting the first kick of his career. Anderson replaced Chester Marcol, who aggravated a leg injury during warmups and then missed an extra-point attempt.

Patriots 26, Bills 6

At Buffalo, N.Y., Steve Grogan of the New England Patriots passed for 350 yards and 3 touchdowns and Patriots' defenders sacked quarterback Joe Ferguson of the Buffalo Bills seven times to register a 26-6 victory.

Grogan, throwing for more than 300 yards for the second successive game and third time this year, hit running back Horace Ivory for a 6-yard touchdown that tied the score 6-6 at halftime and found wide receiver Stanley Morgan on scoring passes of 63 and 34 yards in the second half.

Buffalo's points came in the first quarter, when placekicker Nick Mike-Meyer connected for field goals of 39 and 40 yards. He missed his next three attempts.

In addition to sacking Ferguson for 65 yards in losses and putting him out of action with 10 minutes left in the game, New England got key interceptions from linebacker Rod Shoate and cornerback Raymond Clayborn to set up scores.

The Patriots also recovered three Buffalo fumbles.

Chargers Win Over Chiefs

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 5 (UPI) — Quarterback Dan Fouts of the San Diego Chargers saw his National Football League record streak of 300-yard passing games halted here yesterday but he still managed to throw for 236 yards plus a 13-yard touchdown pass to John Jefferson to lift the Chargers to a 20-14 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs.

The Chargers scored 10 points in the first quarter and Fouts spent the rest of the day trying to reach 300 yards for the fifth consecutive game. He finished with 28 completions in 44 attempts.

There were three turnovers in the first 65 seconds of the game, with a San Diego safety, Glen Edwards, accounting for two of them with fumble recoveries. His second recovery, of a Ted McKnight fumble, gave the Chargers the ball at their 46-yard line.

It took Fouts 10 plays to move to a score with Jefferson covering the *final 13 yards with his seventh* touchdown reception of the season.

Colts 38, Bengals 28

At Baltimore, Greg Landry replaced the injured Bert Jones and passed for two touchdowns in the second half to lead the Baltimore Colts to a 38-28 victory over the Cincinnati Bengals.

Landry hit Don McCauley with a 3-yard scoring pass early in the third period to put the Colts up, 23-21, then threw a 10-yard touchdown pass to Reese McCall midway *through the fourth quarter to clinch* Baltimore's third consecutive victory.

Landry completed 14 of 20 passes for 165 yards. Jones, who returned three weeks ago from a shoulder injury that kept him out of six games, went down early in the second quarter with what was described as a severe shoulder sprain. He returned for one play late in the first half but stayed on the sidelines the entire second half.

Cardinals 37, Vikings 7

At St. Louis, rookie Ottis Anderson scored on a 34-yard run and an 8-yard pass reception — finishing with 164 yards rushing to put him at 1,000 yards for the season — to power the St.Louis Cardinals to a 37-7 victory over the Minnesota Vikings.

Anderson, the first rookie to rush for 1,000 yards in Cardinal history, caught the 8-yard Jim Hart pass in the end zone to give St. Louis a 24-7 lead midway through the third quarter.

The St. Louis defense held the Viking rushers to only 70 yards, while Cardinal running backs finished with 326 yards.

Raiders 23, 49ers 10

At Oakland, Calif., Ken Stabler exploited San Francisco's defensive weaknesses for 17 pass completions and a pair of touchdowns in leading the Oakland Raiders to a 23-10 victory over the 49ers.

The game was marred by 11 turnovers, 6 by the 49ers, but each side was able to capitalize only once for touchdowns.

Stabler connected on touchdown passes of nine and eight yards to Cliff Branch. Mark Van Eeghen ran a yard for a third score and Jim Breech kicked an 18-yard field goal to account for the Oakland points.

Bears 35, Lions 7

At Chicago, Steve Schubert scored on a 77-yard punt return and Terry Schmidt added a touchdown on a 20-yard interception in a 52-second span early in the second half to help the Chicago Bears to a 35-7 victory over the Detroit Lions.

Walter Payton, the NFL's leading rusher, added two touchdowns and gained 113 yards in 22 carries. Payton also caught 6 passes for 53 yards.

The Bears' defense intercepted rookie quarterback Jeff Komlo four times and yielded only one touchdown, a 4-yard pass from Komlo to Ulysses Norris late in the first half that tied the game at 7-all.

Komlo, who wound up completing 11 of 27 passes for 161 yards, was also sacked five times, all in the fourth quarter.

Grete Waitz: 2 Marathons, 2 Records

Over the Long Haul, She Can't Be Beaten

By Mark Heisler

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5 — Last fall, a schoolteacher from Oslo named *Grete Waitz was in*vited by the New York Road Runners Track Club to fly from Norway to New York with her husband and run in the prestigious New York Marathon. She thought she would like that — *New York*, not the marathon. Marathons were for madmen.

Or if not for madmen, at least people who had trained for the distance.

Waitz had never run a marathon. She was an Olympian, though she had never made it past a semifinal heat, and although she was a distance runner, her idea of distance was 3,000 meters.

She had never run a race over 12.4 miles. A marathon is 26 miles, 385 yards but a free plane ride is a free plane ride.

"My goal at the starting line," Waitz said here recently, "was to come to the finish line. I had no experience running 26 miles."

Second Try

But in her first marathon she *set a women's world record, caus*ing her to be invited back for this year's race. When it was run last month, she cut five more minutes off her '78 time and set another world record, 2:27.33. They are the only marathons she has run; a sane woman doesn't take that distance lightly.

She and Jack, her husband and coach, are now on tour in the United States and happy to talk about her feats. "When she passes men," Jack Waitz says, laughing, "some of them quit. Must be guys *with big ambitions.*"

"There was a man from the New York Road Runners," Grete Waitz says. "He had a best time of 2:35. He wanted to run 2:32. He saw that I passed him and he thought, 'I'm running very slowly.' *A girl passed him so he quit* and there were only two miles to go. He thought he was running 2:40, 2:45 because I passed him."

Waitz's time would have been good enough to win any of the New York Marathons through 1970, and it would have been good enough to have won any of the Olympic marathons up to 1952 when Emile Zatopek won in 2:23:03.

Women are not allowed in Olympic marathons; the longest race for a woman in the Olympics is 1,500 meters, which may be one reason Waitz has never made it *past the qualifying heats.*

Since 1967, the women's record has been lowered by an astounding half-hour. Waitz has chopped the last seven minutes off personally.



Grete Waitz after the New York Marathon last month.

Bill Rodgers, who won the last New York Marathon in 2:11:42, called her "outrageous."

There are people who think the *women's record has closed so fast* in the few years they have been running the distance that it may become the first athletic event in which men and women compete equally. Assuming, of course, the men keep up.

Having done what she did in the '78 marathon, Waitz was not too surprised at her latest record. Her time the year before was the one that knocked her out.

"I would say it starts to hurt at 19, 20 miles," she said. "There you get problems. Your legs get stiff. Your stomach sometimes gives you trouble. It is painful to run the last six miles. I was looking for Central Park [the finish line] around every corner.

"I was trained for running on a track," she continued. "A marathon is a very, very long distance. When the track season was over in mid-September, I would start building up for next season. I'd do a lot of long-distance running. Normally I'd go 8, 9 miles in the morning, 8 or 9 miles in the evening. I know some people who run 20 miles in one session."

Varied Terrain

She does all that in Oslo. When it's nice, she runs on tracks or in the woods and the other six, seven months, when she figures the snow in the woods is up to a meter deep, she runs in the street. "Fighting the cold and the cars," she says with a laugh.

"The reason I can run so fast," she explained, "I trained very hard for many years. A long-distance runner takes four or five years to *really* become strong enough to absorb hard training. I started training in 1970. I train five or six times a week. I've been injured very little so I could train regularly the whole time. That's why I'm as strong as I am.

"Many of the other girls running marathons started three, four years ago. I don't think a woman can run a marathon as fast as a man. Physically men are stronger than we are. They say that a man has more percent muscle than a woman. She has fat. They say after a long time, when all the sugar's burned out, a woman has fat reserves which a man doesn't have. But a marathon's not that long.

"I don't think of my running as *liberation. The only thing I hope* my running does is to convince the people on the Olympic committee women can run more than 1,500."

— *Los Angeles Times*

U.S. Sweeps Britain, 7-0, in Wightman Cup Tennis

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Nov. 5 (AP) — Clay courts and the baseline games of Chris Evert Lloyd and Tracy Austin gave the United States the lift it needed to blank England's women, 7-0, in Wightman Cup tennis here this weekend.

Even blustery winds and an occasional shower could not stop the U.S. women yesterday, as Lloyd teamed with Rosie Casals, the U.S. player-coach, for the final victory in the three-day event. Earlier in the day, Lloyd and Austin each picked up a singles victory.

"I'm not surprised at the shutout, because we had it all on paper — all in the statistics," said Casals. "Chris and Tracy were favored all the way. This was their surface, but I feel they would have been that strong, even if we would've played on any surface. . . For sure, [Virginia] Wade and [Sue] Barker could have played much better games on a faster surface."

It was the first Wightman sweep since 1977 and the 10th by the United States in the Wightman Cup's 51-year history. This time the U.S. women won 79 games to the Britons' 33.

After the United States clinched the championship Saturday with victories in the first four matches, the British had a hard time motivating themselves for yesterday's play. Wade said. She lost to Lloyd, 6-1, 6-1, after Tracy Austin defeated Barker, 6-4, 6-2.

Lloyd and Casals trounced Wade and Barker, 6-0, 6-1, in No. 1 doubles to cinch the sweep.

NFL Regular Season Ends in a Romp

TOREAL, Nov. 5 (UPI) — final weekend of the Canadian football League's regular season was nothing to play for except the coaches said.

"It was a nothing game, but we were emotional — they had that 12th win," said Calgary coach, Jack Gotta, after his Stampeders routed the Saskatchewan Roughriders, 41-8, on four touchdown passes from Jerry Tuson. "They showed that pride still important even though it meant nothing in the standings."

The Stampeders, preparing for the Western Conference semifinal next Saturday against the British Columbia Lions, closed with a record of 12-4, the second-best in the league and the best for Calgary in 18.

The Edmonton Eskimos were second in the Western Conference with a 12-2 record.

Montreal, the Alouettes also proved something — they can win without their premier running back, David Green. With Green, the CFL's leading rusher, sidelined by a mild shoulder injury, Dickie Harris raced 97 yards on a punt return to lead the Alouettes to a 41-20 decision over the Hamilton Tiger-Cats.

Harris' run gave him three touchdowns on punt returns this season for a CFL record.

Green, who had been trying to break the CFL rushing record of Willie Burden, bruised a shoulder by sliding on the artificial turf on his first running play of the game.

Coach Joe Scannella said the injury was not serious and Green is expected to be healthy for the EFC final in two weeks.

The Tiger-Cats, their winning streak halted at four, will meet the second-place Ottawa Roughriders Sunday in the EFC semifinal.

CFL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	PF	PA
East						
Montreal	11	4	1	23	351	284
Ottawa	8	6	2	18	349	315
Hamilton	6	10	0	12	280	338
Toronto	5	11	0	10	234	352
West						
Edmonton	12	2	2	26	495	219
Calgary	12	4	0	24	382	278
Br. Columbia	9	6	1	19	328	333
Winnipeg	4	12	0	8	283	340
Saskatchewan	2	14	0	4	194	437

Saturday's Results

Ottawa 22, Toronto 6
Edmonton 25, Br. Columbia 17

Sunday's Results

Montreal 41, Hamilton 20
Calgary 41, Saskatchewan 8

Playoffs

Saturday

West Conference Semifinal
British Columbia at Calgary

Sunday

East Conference Semifinal
Hamilton at Ottawa

Transactions

BASEBALL
National League

ATLANTA BRAVES—Signed Bob Horner, third baseman, to a three-year contract.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

BUFFALO SABRES—Signed Mark Wichrowski, right wing.

HARTFORD WHALERS—Assigned Al Smith, goaltender, to Springfield of the American Hockey League.

Hull, Back With Jets, Shows Rustiness

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 5 — One sign in the Winnipeg Sun simply said, "He's back." Another read, "If life begins at 40, Jets are about to start living."

The focus of all this attention was Bobby Hull, who played in his first regular game for the Winnipeg Jets since last Friday since he "retired" more than a year ago.

The match was also Hull's first game in the National Hockey League since the 1971-72 season, when he played for the Chicago Black Hawks. He has been on skates for only the last week.

"I had to get my feet wet somewhere," Hull said after the game, in which the Jets tied the Washington Capitals, 1-1. "I knew this was as good as any time to start, but I'm going to have to work very hard."

Hull, who was played sparingly by coach Tom McVie, played the point on the power play. The "Golden Jet" was inconspicuous throughout the contest, as he was last night when Winnipeg tied the New York Islanders, 4-4.

"It will take a number of games before I can wheel and deal," Hull said after his first game back. I just didn't have the legs to take off with the puck."

McVie was content with Hull's performance: "He's only worked out a couple of times but he's just a fantastic athlete. He certainly didn't look out of place. I'll continue to spot him and as he gets better, I'll slot him into the lineup."

Hull said he was happy to stay in Winnipeg with what he considers to be "a fine young club." The Jets tried to trade him to the Chicago Black Hawks during the winter but could not make the deal they wanted.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Patrick Division						
Philadelphia	9	1	1	19	51	36
Atlanta	5	4	5	13	43	37
NY Islanders	4	4	3	11	39	34
NY Rangers	5	6	1	11	48	46
Washington	3	7	2	8	38	54
Smythe Division						
Vancouver	4	4	4	12	37	35
St. Louis	4	5	3	11	31	37
Winnipeg	4	5	3	11	36	36
Chicago	3	6	3	9	25	34
Edmonton	2	6	4	8	41	54
Colorado	2	7	2	6	30	36

WALES CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Norris Division						
Montreal	7	3	2	16	49	32
Los Angeles	7	4	2	16	48	55
Hartford	3	4	4	10	29	33
Pittsburgh	4	4	2	10	38	38
Detroit	3	6	2	8	32	36
Adams Division						
Buffalo	7	4	2	16	42	32
Minnesota	7	3	1	15	58	33
Boston	6	2	3	15	38	29
Quebec	4	5	2	10	33	35
Toronto	4	7	1	9	37	43

Sunday's Results

Quebec 5, Detroit 1 (Smrke (1), Bernier (4), Hogaboom (2), Weir (1), Leduc (4); McCourt (5))
Los Angeles 5, Chicago 3 (Dionne 3 (14), Hellward (5), Simmer (14); Mulvey (2), Dolale (1))
Philadelphia 3, Buffalo 1 (Barber (5), Linseman (2), Holmgren (7); Gare (7))
New York Islanders 4, Winnipeg 4 (Bossy (9), Vautour 2 (3), Trottier (7); Wilson 2 (5), Norwich (3), Sullivan (7))
Boston 2, Edmonton 1 (McCrimmon (7), Miller (3); MacDonald (10))
New York Rangers 4, Vancouver 2 (Marois (2), Hadbera (6), Esposito (6), D. Maloney (2); Levair (8), Dwight (3))

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
New England	7	3	0	.700	261	155
Miami	6	3	0	.667	173	133
NY Jets	5	5	0	.500	221	249
Buffalo	4	6	0	.400	200	185
Baltimore	4	6	0	.400	171	207
Central						
Pittsburgh	8	2	0	.800	264	157
Cleveland	7	3	0	.700	235	224
Houston	6	3	0	.667	203	206
Cincinnati	2	8	0	.200	211	248
West						
San Diego	7	3	0	.700	244	173
Denver	7	3	0	.700	147	149
Oakland	6	4	0	.600	228	194
Seattle	4	6	0	.400	203	233
Kansas City	4	6	0	.400	157	152

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
Dallas	8	2	0	.800	219	160
Philadelphia	6	4	0	.600	184	187
Washington	6	4	0	.600	178	163
NY Giants	4	6	0	.400	161	195
St. Louis	3	7	0	.300	190	286
Central						
Tampa Bay	7	3	0	.700	194	168
Chicago	5	5	0	.500	185	173
Minnesota	4	6	0	.400	161	222
Green Bay	3	7	0	.300	152	203
Detroit	1	9	0	.100	148	245
West						
New Orleans	5	5	0	.500	214	205
Los Angeles	5	5	0	.500	179	185
Atlanta	4	6	0	.400	205	226
San Francisco	1	9	0	.100	186	270

Sunday's Results

Cleveland 24, Philadelphia 19
Dallas 16, N.Y. Giants 14
New England 26, Buffalo 6
Atlanta 17, Tampa Bay 14
Pittsburgh 38, Washington 7
San Diego 20, Kansas City 14
Baltimore 28, Cincinnati 28
St. Louis 37, Minnesota 7
N.Y. Jets 27, Green Bay 22
Chicago 35, Detroit 7
Los Angeles 24, Seattle 0
Denver 18, New Orleans 3
Oakland 23, San Francisco 10

Monday's Game

Houston at Miami

Carp Win Japanese Title

TOKYO, Nov. 5 (AP) — The Hiroshima Toyo Carp defeated the Kintetsu Buffaloes, 4-3, yesterday to win the 1979 Japan Series in seven games. It was the first series victory for the Central League champion Carp in their second attempt.

A Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	9	2	.818	—
	8	2	.800	½
	7	5	.583	2½
	3	6	.333	5
	4*	8	.333	5½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	8	5	.615	—
	6	5	.545	1
	5	8	.385	3
	5	8	.385	3
	4	7	.364	3
	3	7	.300	3½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	10	2	.833	—
	5	8	.385	5½
	5	9	.358	7
	3	10	.231	7½
	2	9	.182	7½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	11	2	.846	—
	8	3	.727	2
	9	5	.583	3½
	7	5	.583	3½
	6	5	.545	4
	5	8	.385	6

Sunday's Results

NY 101, Kansas City 98 (Williamson 32, Ford 24, Robinzine 20).
L. Milwaukee 101 (Williams 27, Sheridan 28, Bridgeman 20)
127, San Antonio 124 (Owens 34, R. Garvin 32, Kenon 30)

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Art Buchwald

Creating a Demand For Nuclear Waste

WASHINGTON — If you talk to most governors — Jerry Brown of California is the exception — they're all for nuclear energy. But there is one problem: No governor wants to accept the nuclear waste that is produced by the energy. Everyone thinks it should be buried in another state.

Since the United States only has 50 states, the options as to where to dump the stuff are limited.

Buchwald

Nuclear waste is not your everyday garbage. Its radioactive life is anywhere from 10,000 to 50,000 years. While it doesn't give off any smell, it radiates like mad and there doesn't seem to be a canister that can hold it safely for very long.

What's the answer? A broker friend thinks he has it.

* * *

"We must make nuclear waste a precious commodity like gold or silver and have people start speculating in it. The government could hold an auction on the waste, and then the commodity people would begin dealing in futures. A pound might start off at $100, and then the speculators would take it from there. In a good market I could see it going up to $500, with delivery in six months."

"Wouldn't the traders be afraid of taking delivery on the nuclear waste they bought?"

"Commodity speculators never know what they're dealing in," he said. "To them it's all paper. Do you think they have ever seen a soybean or a pork belly? All they're trying to do is make a killing and if they can't make it in silver, they'll make it in garbage."

"But eventually someone is going to be stuck with the nuclear waste."

"You don't understand the people who play the commodity game. They never believe they're going to be the last guy in line. They always hope to unload the commodity before delivery time. If someone gets stuck, it's his tough luck. He'll have to bury it in his own back yard."

"His wife won't like that," I said.

* * *

"Commodity speculators don't think about their wives. If they did, they'd never be in the business," my friend replied. "Look. I've got this thing all worked out. Once you put nuclear waste on the market everyone is going to believe it must be valuable or people wouldn't be speculating in it.

"If nuclear waste goes up and the dollar goes down, you'll have people all over the world trying to buy in," he explained. "The Arabs will figure there must be something to the waste or we wouldn't be selling it at auction. The gnomes of Switzerland will recommend it to their clients, and pretty soon all the big banks will start stockpiling the waste in their safes.

"If we get everyone buying it, we could wind up with a shortage," he proudly concluded.

* * *

"It's a good plan," I agreed, "particularly if the OPEC countries start demanding to be paid for their oil in nuclear sludge. How do we get it off the ground?"

"The first thing we have to do is persuade the president to go on television and say the country is running out of nuclear waste and unless we all conserve, there will be none left 100,000 years from now. That's all the speculators will need to dump their holdings in wheat and start gambling in radioactive garbage."

Photo Sale Sets 2 Price Records

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP) — A world record of $860,585 was realized Friday at a photography auction, breaking the previous record of $460,000 set earlier last week, Southeby Park Bernet said. The sale totaled 593 lots.

An auction record also was set for a single photographic image, the auction house reported, when a 1857 portrait by Gaspard-Felix Tournachon, known popularly as Nadar, of author Alexander Dumas *pere* went for $16,000.

The former record was $15,000 for an Ansel Adams photo.

J.P. Donleavy

The 'Ginger' Man's 'Sense of Being An American Author Is Fading'

By Samuel Allis

MULLINGAR, Ireland (WP) — "On a winter night I heard horses on a country road, beating sparks out of the stones. I knew they were running away and would be crossing the fields where the pounding would come up into my ears. And I said they are running out to death which is with some soul and their eyes are made and teeth out.

"God's mercy

"On the wild

"Ginger Man."

Thus ends "The Ginger Man," the 1955 novel about the manic debauchery of one Sebastian Dangerfield, which created literary and legal history for its author, J.P. Donleavy.

It has been a long time since the book was banned, and he found himself a sudden cult figure. But it was a trim and wiry Donleavy who strolled through the lobby of the Madison Hotel in Washington one day recently looking every bit the member of the Irish gentry he would like to be.

End of Tour

Washington was near the end of a month-long tour for his new novel, "Schultz," and Donleavy was looking forward to returning to Ireland and his privacy.

Over lunch, the 53-year-old author talked of the career which has produced the likes of "The Beastly Beatitudes of Balthazar B.," "The Saddest Summer of Samuel S.," "A Singular Man" and "The Onion Eaters."

Donleavy has made a career out of avoiding the limelight that many best-selling authors crave. For more than two decades, he has gradually retreated from the United States — and the rest of the world — fleeing from the indignities of taxes, talk shows, literary critics, academia and subways.

A life not on his own terms is no life at all to J.P. Donleavy.

"My emotional roots in America are more and more tenuous," the New York born writer said in his home in Mullingar. "My sense of being an American author is fading."

Still the expatriate remains fascinated with the country he is gradually abandoning. This is a man who absorbs the United States from a distance.

His expatriate status became official 10 years ago when he took advantage of the tax break that the Irish government offers favored artists and writers. Since then, he has written more books and remained inscrutable.

"I understand Howard Hughes so well. Litigation makes you highly secretive," he said. "I kept an address and phone number in London for years. All my mail was sent there. That was my front to the world . . . I was never seen in public."

Imposing Gate

An imposing gate separates Donleavy, his wife, Mary Price Wilson, whom he calls "M.W.," and their 9-month-old daughter Rebecca from the outside world. Their aging stone manor, 1½ hours west of Dublin, is as hard to find as it is to heat.

There, in silence unbroken but for the occasional mooing of his cattle, which freely roam the 180-acre estate, Donleavy has finallly gotten his life under his exclusive control.

M.W. runs the day-to-day operation of the estate while the author works in his second-floor office. There, seven days a week, he turns out the familiar staples of his trade: Comic-sentimental novels in which young men confront a world that ignores their dignity and their problems, but supplies them with plenty of women and drink.

"Michael [Donleavy's family nickname] begrudges me the time I spend on the hunts," M.W. said, only half-joking, about the riding which is a form of therapy in her sheltered life with Donleavy.

Donleavy's tendency toward evasion and secrecy can be blamed, to a large degree, on Sebastian Dangerfield, who first appeared on the pages of the Olympia Press, then owned by Maurice Girodias.

For all but two of the last 24 years, Dangerfield and Donleavy were buffeted by lawsuits in three countries involving Girodias over rights to the book. Donleavy didn't want to see "The Ginger Man" sold in Olympia's Traveler's Companion series, known primarily for its pornography as well as occasional diamonds such as "Lolita."

The battle ended in 1977 when Donleavy bought the Olympia Press through his holding company, The Little Someone Corp. M.W. orchestrated the revenge at Olympia's bankruptcy auction.

His 22-year battle could fill a book. And it will. Donleavy is currently working on a history of "The Ginger Man," full of byzantine legal tangents.

"He's very courtly, but he's a very sharp businessman," observed Seymour Lawrence, who has published his books in hardcover for years. "He drives a hard bargain, but he's the most professional author I've ever known."



Samuel Allis, The Washington Post

J.P. Donleavy as country squire.

"I have been determined not to be taken advantage of by publishers," Donleavy responds.

And Donleavy has done well — too well, say some critics who charge that he has written the same profitable book again and again since Dangerfield first started cheating on his poor wife, Marion.

Although he claims to be "almost totally impenetrable" to bad reviews, he displays something close to hostility toward academics and the people who review his books and plays.

"It's very rough being an American writer," he continued. "They use phrases like 'at bat' and 'striking out.' You must do battle with America. I have great sympathy for people like Mailer and Capote. They're survivors."

Donleavy, a proud man, is sensitive to his image. And to some, he is a mercenary for taking the tax break that the Irish government offers a select group of writers and artists.

"Everyone thinks I'm a rich s.o.b. sitting around with everything he needs in life," he said.

Movie Anxieties

Evidently, he doesn't have everything: During his U.S. tour, he agreed to write a screenplay of one of his novels, "A Fairy Tale of New York." He has assigned his son, Michael, as an associate producer of the project as a buffer against the moguls whose priorities involve balance sheets rather than matters of literary style.

This is the first time that a movie will have been made from one of his books. He is nervous, and wants to find a director who will respect his judgment.

But with luck, Donleavy can participate in the movie from the peace and quiet of Mullingar, where he won't have to endure neurotic directors and cigar-chomping moguls.

And where the view of foreign shores resembles that of his castle-dwelling hero in "The Onion Eaters:" "Out there far away the rest of the world has gone modern. With whole new jumping generations. And holy hell is the only thing we have up to date here. To make the stars bark. When the west's awake. Over the cliffs and roaring sea. Where the moon hides and weeps at night."

PEOPLE: Gabon Chief's Daught[...] To Get $2-Million Do[...]

The president of Gabon has paid more than $2 million for a Southern California estate in Beverly Hills so his daughters can go to nearby UCLA. **Albert-Bernard Bongo**, 43, paid more than $1.7 million for the six-bedroom, nine-bathroom home and another $300,000 for furnishings, the Los Angeles Times reported. Bongo said he bought the house so his daughters **Albertine** and **Pascaline** could attend UCLA's Westwood campus. Gabon has an annual per capita income of $2,600.

* * *

There are conflicting reports about **Christina Onassis'** marriage to **Sergei Kauzov**. The mass circulation Athens daily Apogevmatini claimed to have contacted Mrs. Kauzov in Paris and quoted her as saying that the divorce story is "unfounded rumors" and that she was "upset" about the situation. But the daily Vradyni said that "the divorce is final," and described an unidentified relative as saying that their "completely different lifestyles finally proved to be incompatible." The paper said that divorce proceedings have already begun in Switzerland. Her aides and family members in Athens have maintained silence, but a court source at the Swiss resort of St. Moritz, where Mrs. Kauzov owns a villa, denied that there were any Swiss divorce proceedings underway. The official said out that Mrs. Kauzov is not a permanent resident of Switzerland and that under Swiss law non-residents could not institute any divorce proceedings in the country.

* * *

Esther Rantzen, British television personality who is expecting a baby in December, will be joint presenter Nov. 15 at the Miss World contest along with the French entertainer **Sacha Distel**. A spokesman for the British Broadcasting Corp., which will televise the proceedings from the Royal Albert Hall, told a questioning reporter: "The idea of having a pregnant woman presenting a beauty contest does not seem unusual to us."

* * *

Pop superstar **Paul McCartney** will begin a 15-date tour of Britain in his home town of Liverpool at the Royal Court Theater Nov. 25 and 26, his agents announced. It will be his first British tour in four years, and will feature a new lineup of his band Wings. McCartney is the only former Beatle to tour Britain since the group broke up in 1970 . . . Country music has been big-time capitalism for years, but to the Chinese, it's still "the mu[...] the working people." That[...] word from **Frances Presto[...]** Broadcast Music in Nashvill[...] he should know. He'll help [...] delegation from the People'[...] public Nov. 9 to 11 — on[...] could result in a reciprocal next year by country stars to [...] The Grand Ole Opry and bri[...] **Tom T. Hall's** farm are on th[...]erary.

* * *

The audience at the Metrop[...] Opera cheered as loudly as te[...] fans at a rock concert or a b[...] ball game when **Birgit Nilsso[...]** Wagnerian soprano, returned[...] a four-year absence from the[...]ed States. The cheering, yellin[...] bravoing went on 15 minutes[...] the concert. Confetti rained onto the orchestra from the [...]ny. Miss Nilsson has been w[...] abroad since the Internal Re[...] Service disallowed some of h[...] come tax deductions. That ha[...] finally been resolved and th[...]matic soprano will appear i[...] Francisco, Seattle and Pasad[...] well as singing in several p[...]mances of "Elecktra" at the[...] starting Feb. 1 . . . Y[...] **Menuhin** celebrated 50 years[...] lighting English audiences [...] performance at the Royal [...] Hall. He played the Brahms Concerto with the London Sy[...]ny Orchestera — the same pi[...] performed half a century a[...] London as a 13-year-old chil[...]digy.

* * *

Prince Charles has called [...] of his female admirers. The v[...] the heir to the British throne[...] special birthday treat for Mr[...]ny **Berry**, who will be 109 o[...] 12, two days before the princ[...] 31. Mrs. Berry, who lives [...] Warwick House Home in [...] had been asked what she want[...] her birthday. She said she [...] like to meet the prince. He [...] Derby attending a Rememl[...] Day festival and agreed to [...] her.

* * *

A young Israeli artist who p[...] a portrait of Egyptian Pre[...] **Anwar Sadat** left Tel Aviv for[...] day stay in Egypt as the presi[...] guest. **Dafna Margolin**, 34, ga[...]dat the painting when the pre[...] visited Israel in September[...] portrait showed him at prayer[...] al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem.

—SAMUEL JUS[...]

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